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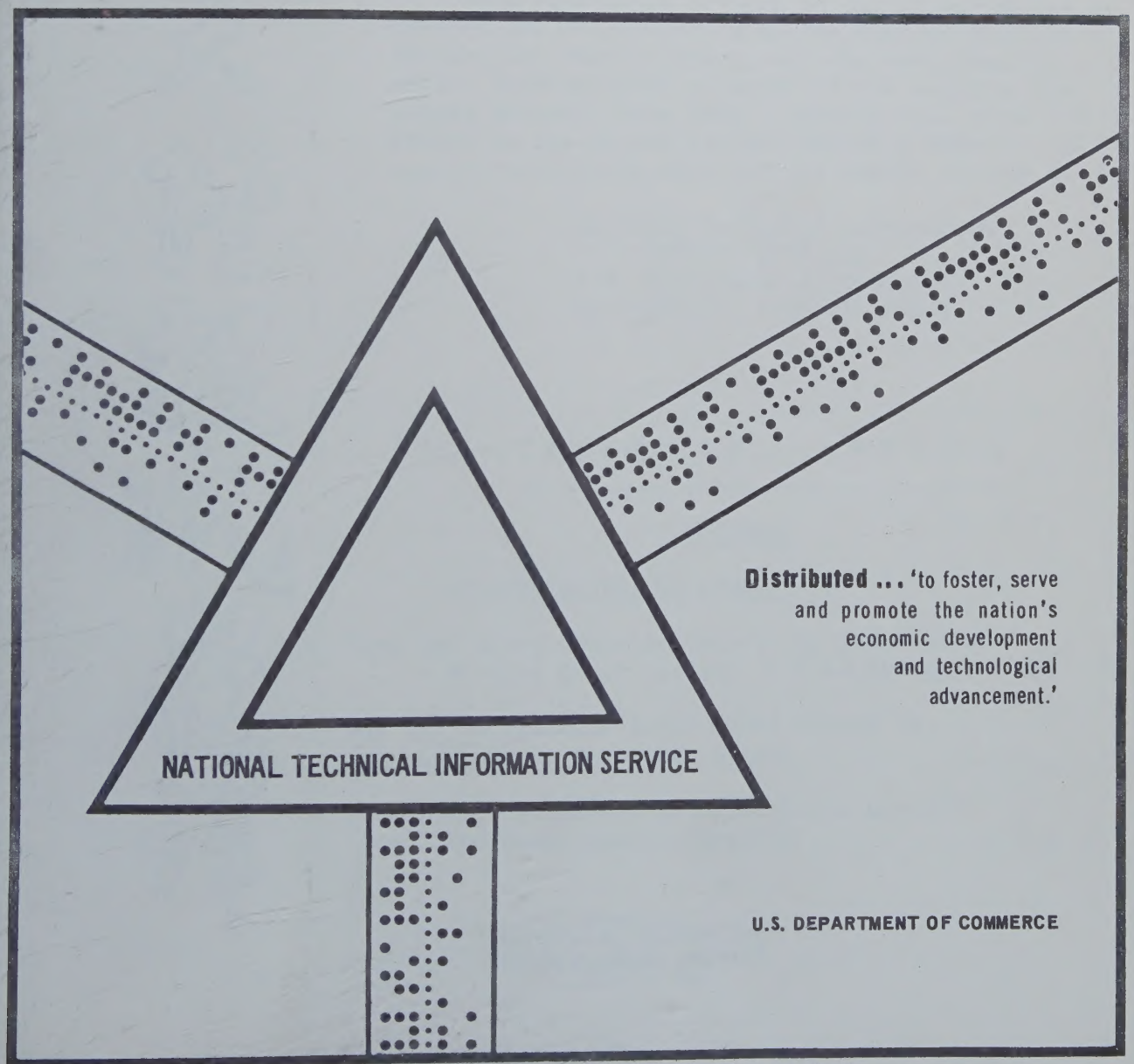
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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read and Learn Conscientiously for the Sake of Raising Consciousness of Line Struggle

by

K'ung Hsin (孔 新)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1971)

For the sake of implementing great leader Chairman Mao's instructions "Read and learn conscientiously to have a real grasp of Marxism," the leadership organization of the Air Force recently convened a symposium attended by some of the comrades of the "May 7" cadre schools to sum up and exchange experience in regular and conscientious reading of books. These cadre schools realized from practice during the past two years that to make "May 7" cadre schools bases for training and educating cadres according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we must persevere in reading conscientiously. To learn Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well, we must firmly maintain the principle of combining theory with practice.

Reading Conscientiously Is the Only Way To Put the Fundamental Tasks of the Cadre Schools into Practice

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must teach the cadres some Marxism; the more they learn about it the better. In other words, we should practice Marxism, not revisionism." The fundamental task of "May 7" cadre schools is to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and to train in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles an army of cadres who understand Marxism, do not practice revisionism, and voluntarily implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To put this fundamental task into practice, we must organize the cadets to read books conscientiously.

In the course of trying to understand this question, most of these units went through a gradual change from lack of initiative to having initiative.

When the "May 7" Cadre School of Air Force units stationed in Lanchow was first established, some of the leading cadres once used the performance of manual labor as a criterion for judging the cadres' training. As a result, they emphasized the attention to training in manual labor but neglected the attention to conscientious reading.

One incident served as a profound lesson to them: Once they sent a comrade who performed his manual labor well to a place to help a unit with its movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. Since this comrade never attached importance to the study of revolutionary theory and did not understand well Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and proletarian policy, he made some deviations in his work.

A comrade who did fairly well in manual labor failed to pass the test in the struggle between the two lines. What did that show? With this question in mind, the CCP committee of the school repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and Lenin's teaching: "In order to devote ourselves to revolution rationally, voluntarily and effectively we must learn." Everybody realized: To implement the "May 7 Directive" we must give first priority to "learning politics." To train and educate cadres we must first grasp the study of revolutionary theory. The criterion to be used in "May 7" schools to judge the training of cadres should not be performance of manual labor alone, the most fundamental criterion should be the possession of a high degree of consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Manual labor should indeed be mandatory for cadres sent to lower levels, but manual labor alone cannot solve the problem of raising the consciousness of line struggle. Consequently the only way for the cadre schools to make the school a real base for training cadres and to fulfill the fundamental task of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate them is to organize the cadets to read and learn conscientiously in combination with the three great revolutionary struggles.

After the understanding of the CCP committee of the school was improved, it energetically organized the cadres to read Marxist and Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, keeping in mind questions concerning ideology and political line so as to deepen their understanding of the basic line of the Party continuously and strengthen their initiative in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Later they dispatched a group of cadres to an "old, big and difficult" unit to support the Left. These comrades remained firm in the acute and complex struggle between the two lines and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result, they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses.

The Only Way To Persevere in the Correct Course of Building Up the School Politically Is To Read Conscientiously

Chairman Mao taught us: "Politics is the commander and the soul." To run "May 7" cadre schools well, we must persevere in giving prominence to proletarian politics. To persevere in the correct course of building up the school politically we must organize the cadets to read Marxist-Leninist books and study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously.

Some leading cadres of the "May 7" cadre school of a certain Air Force unit once thought the cadres came to the school to perform manual work, not to do reading, and they were afraid that paying excessive attention to reading might turn the cadre school into a Party school and thus deviate from the correct course. Influenced by this kind of idea, for some time they paid attention only to grasping production but neglected learning. The cadets criticized their attitude of paying attention only to progress in farm work but paying no attention to the progress in the cadres' ideological revolutionization, thus deviating from the course of school operation.

Has the course of school operation changed? With this question in mind the CCP committee of the school studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "Political work is the life line of all economic work" and "All work in the school is for changing the thinking of the students" and developed a great discussion on the course for school operation. Study and discussion unified everybody's understanding: The question of whether to give prominence to proletarian politics and whether to give first priority to the living study and living application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a struggle between the two lines in the course of operation of the school. To pay attention only to productive labor without paying attention to grasping conscientious reading is a reflection of the fact that the remnant revisionist poison of "production first" advocated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has not been thoroughly eliminated. The only way to persevere in the correct course of building up the school politically and to operate "May 7" schools well in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to organize the cadets to take part in productive labor actively as well as to grasp conscientious reading energetically.

Some comrades said: "In the past we dared not grasp reading because we were afraid of deviating from the course; but in reality this very fear led us to deviation from the course of building up the school politically!" From then on the CCP committee of the school has energetically grasped conscientious reading and persevered in "reading everyday" even during the busiest seasons of agricultural production. This has energetically promoted the ideological revolutionization of the cadres.

Comrades attending the symposium also pointed out that some of the leading comrades of the cadre schools dared not grasp reading because they failed to differentiate between conscientious reading and "reading behind closed doors." Everybody thought conscientious reading was completely different from "reading behind closed doors" as it was done in former Party

schools. In our conscientious reading we advocate using revolutionary theory to direct revolutionary practice and to learn as well as apply in struggle with reference to the remolding of the subjective world and remolding of the objective world.

"Reading behind closed doors" as done in former Party schools was not for the purpose of directing revolutionary practice and the method of learning was "burying oneself in books without caring what happened outside the window," which resulted in "making no ideological progress after reading a thousand volumes." The aims of the two kinds of reading are different and the two methods of reading are different; but in the final analysis the most basic difference is that the line implemented is different. As long as we study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in combination with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles we can prevent ourselves from slipping onto the evil road of "reading behind closed doors."

These units realized from practice that to implement Chairman Mao's instruction "We must read conscientiously," they must handle the relationship between reading and productive manual labor well--they must oppose both the erroneous way of using "production first" to replace reading and the erroneous idea of "it does not matter whether the practice of production is good or bad."

The "May 7" Cadre School of Air Force units stationed in Canton, the "May 7" Cadre School of Air Force units stationed in Peking, and others have acquired some concrete experience in this connection. Their principal experiences are:

1. Rational arrangement of the scale of production--Starting from the need to bring up men, the schools allocated essential production tasks so that cadres sent to lower levels could remold their ideology during struggle for production and gradually realize self-sufficiency in the supply of grains, oils, meat and vegetables, etc. But they also left some leeway so that everybody had time and energy left for reading and learning as well as for going out of the school to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

2. Rational arrangement of time--The schools gave the cadres time to take part in manual labor and also insured that the cadets had a certain amount of time for conscientious reading. They arranged to let the cadres read more during the slack farming season but less during the busy farming season; but never let them give up reading all together at any time.

3. Perseverance in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command productive manual labor--Members of these schools studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way during each mobilization and summing up in production campaigns. In the meantime, they also read conscientiously with practical questions in mind during production campaigns.

Guiding Revolutionary Practice With Revolutionary Theory

Lenin pointed out: "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement." The only way for cadres sent to lower levels to attain the aim of learning anew is to persevere in guiding revolutionary practice with revolutionary theory.

Some comrades developed the idea, "When one is amid practice, one's thinking becomes red automatically," thinking that after cadres were sent to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles they could automatically remold their ideology whether they read or not. They said: "One can change one's world outlook if one takes part in the practice of manual labor." Does all practice and no reading really work? A certain cadre school of the Air Force found the answer from a comparison of two of the cadres:

Both of these cadres were "three-door" cadres. Upon arriving at the cadre school, one of them thought: "As long as I do manual labor hard enough I shall be able to remold my world outlook." During the performance of manual labor he volunteered to do strenuous work and carry heavy loads, but paid little attention to study. As a result, he did not make much progress ideologically.

The other comrade attached equal importance to tempering himself in the practice of manual labor as well as reading conscientiously by relating reading to his thought and practice of work. He persevered in rising early and retiring late so as to have more time for study. During the four months in the cadre school he had a real grasp of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung from Volume I to Volume IV. He also copied many quotations useful for his own ideological remolding. As a result of his constant reading, question asking and note taking in combination with practice, he energetically promoted his ideological revolutionization and was appraised as an active element in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The case of these two cadres demonstrated this: To establish the proletarian world outlook the cadres must take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. But if practice is not guided by revolutionary theory, knowledge cannot make any leaps and ideological consciousness cannot be raised much higher. Some comrades had said it well: "Difficult conditions and perspiration from manual labor can serve to arouse our ideological struggle; but correct solution of the struggle always depends on Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Then how should we read conscientiously in conjunction with practice and use revolutionary theory to guide the practice of revolution? The principal conclusions reached by comrades of the cadre schools attending the symposium are as follows:

1. Persevere in living study and living application with questions in mind and avoid the separation of learning from practice. All cadre schools which did relatively well in learning insisted on opposing "replacement of learning by practice" as well as learning the terms mechanically and the separation of study from application.

2. When we read we must shoot the arrow at the target, grasp the key points, and observe the principle of making our reading small in quantity but selective in quality. We must also pay attention to learning the fundamental viewpoints thoroughly and solving the principal contradictions in the remolding of world outlook. This is the only way to raise the ideological consciousness of the cadres quickly during the limited time that they are being sent down to lower levels to do manual labor.

3. In study we must relate study to the practice of struggle for production, scientific experimentation and class struggle in particular. In addition to solving questions such as aversion to filthiness, fatigue, etc., we must pay special attention to elevating the consciousness in line struggle.

The following are the methods which the "May 7" Cadre School of Air Force units stationed in Shenyang and other cadre schools have adopted:

--Study of certain fundamental viewpoints in Marxist, Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works in accordance with the new situation in class struggle with a view to solving the principal ideological problems among the cadets.

--Combination of study and application and perseverance in studying profoundly and thoroughly.

For instance, recently they repeatedly studied the viewpoint of practice first and energetically repudiated the idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This has raised the consciousness in following the "May 7" road as well as increased their ability to distinguish between false Marxism and genuine Marxism.

* * *

How Did We Organize Basic Level Cadres To Study in the Cadre School

by

Revolutionary Committee of the "May 7" Cadre School of Funing Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1971)

During the past year our Funing hsien revolutionary committee followed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Improve them (the cadres), that is to say, give them an opportunity to learn, educate them and increase their understanding of theory and their ability to work," and trained 1,811 cadres from commune and basic levels in the "May 7" cadre school of the hsien. As a result, all number one and number two men in rural production brigades throughout the hsien went through training once or twice. Such training raised the consciousness of the basic level cadres in class struggle, line struggle and continuation of the revolution.

After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, most of the basic level cadres were brought up to the point where they strove to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and used revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice. But a small number of cadres still thought they "could work just as well without learning" since they had their old experience. Thus, to raise the consciousness of the basic level cadres in studying conscientiously we have adopted the following measures:

1. Study: We organized basic level cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching "We must study conscientiously" and such brilliant works of Chairman Mao's as "Remold Our Study" so as to make everybody understand: The only way to guide revolutionary practice better is to master revolutionary theory. Since revolution advances at great speed, we shall lose our direction if we do not learn and shall lag behind if we do not learn enough.

Ku Cheng-yu, deputy secretary of the Party branch of Ch'engkang production brigade, Ch'engpei commune, said: "The situation is favorable but it urges us to advance. He who fails to see this is blind and he who fails to study conscientiously is stupid."

2. Recollection: We recalled the disadvantages of not having studied conscientiously and of being deceived by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and compared these with the sweetness of reading Chairman Mao's books and of using them to guide revolution and production correctly. Practice demonstrated that the only way to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's various policies and guidelines correctly was to study conscientiously.

3. Comparison: We adopted the method of inviting in (inviting active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to discussion and application meetings in the cadre school), going

out to pay visits (visiting advanced units) and discussing, so as to compare ourselves with the advanced and find our own shortcomings.

Chu Fu-chen, secretary of the Party branch of Hsiwan production brigade, Ch'enliang commune, said: "We might think we are all right when we do not learn and compare. But when we learn and compare we shall discover that we are a long way behind. These advanced units and person are advanced because they study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and we are lagging behind because we fail to read Chairman Mao's books."

In the course of organizing basic level cadres to study conscientiously we also grasped the question of studying style. After entering the cadre school, some comrades tried to learn a set of theories so they might educate other people when they returned to their units. As a result, a phenomenon of concentrating on terminology and concepts and paying little attention to the association between study and practice emerged. With a view to correcting this phenomenon, the revolutionary committee of the school organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's works such as "Rectify the Working Style in the Party," etc., to make the comrades realize: Association of theory with practice has always been the revolutionary studying style advocated by Chairman Mao. The only way to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought which we study and apply to guide revolutionary practice is to study in association with practice.

When some comrades study in association with practice, they always associate study with other people and the collective but seldom with their own thinking. They always use what they have learned to remold the objective world but seldom to remold their own subjective world. With a view to this situation, we organized the cadets to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Change in world outlook is a fundamental change" and helped them to correct their attitude of study and strove to remold their world outlook energetically. We also eliminated one or two principal obstacles which hindered the continuation of the revolution during every term in accordance with the principle of small in quantity but selective in quality.

For instance, for a period of time, there was a feeling of "it does not pay to be a cadre" among some of the basic level cadres who said: "Rural cadres have to attend meetings often, run about a lot and spend much money." So we organized the cadets to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental question of the revolution is the question of political power" and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction "The leadership squad is political power," developed a movement of recalling sufferings and thinking about present sweetness, struggled against self-interest and repudiated revisionism so as to establish in comrades, who had this feeling, the idea of political power and set right the understanding toward serving as a cadre.

Comrade Sun Yung-chen of Chengtsao production brigade, Shihchuang commune, said: "In the past I was afraid to sweat when I had to carry a load and afraid to lose my life when I had to make revolution. I always thought 'it does not pay to be a cadre. All these are a manifestation of

individualism. From now on I must never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat. I must grasp power and use it well for the proletariat."

After the consciousness of the basic level cadres in conscientious study was raised, everybody began to grasp study firmly. Although each term of training lasted only about 20 days, everybody was able to study the "May 7 Directive," the new Party Constitution, the two "Resolutions" and Chairman Mao's articles on class struggle in association with practice. In the two recent classes they also studied "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." This elevated the standard of theory of the basic level cadres.

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Performance of Manual Labor at Lower Levels and Conscientious Reading

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1971)

At present there is an idea of "reading is necessary when one works on active duty but unnecessary when one is sent to perform manual labor at lower levels" among some of the cadres sent to lower levels. They said: "We can work with our hoes without reading, learning theory is useless." These comrades are willing to sweat only during the performance of manual labor but are unwilling to use their heads for study. When they were sent down to lower levels to perform manual labor they dropped their reading at the same time.

The idea of making the performance of manual labor at lower levels antagonistic to conscientious reading is very wrong.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We must read conscientiously" and "We must teach the cadres some Marxism; the more they learn about it the better. In other words, we should practice Marxism, not revisionism."

Needless to say, this great teaching of Chairman Mao's is very important to every cadre, regardless of whether they are working on active duty or performing manual labor at lower levels. Furthermore when they are sent to lower levels to perform manual labor and fight on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experimentation, they always need revolutionary theory to guide the practice of revolution. It is easier for us to understand and apply what we learn when we read and learn in association with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, so how can we say "reading is unnecessary when one is sent to perform manual labor at lower levels?"

If we interpret the performance of manual labor at lower levels only as picking up the hoe and think that theory cannot be applied after being learned, we are misinterpreting the meaning of sending cadres to lower levels to perform manual labor. The principal tasks for cadres sent to lower levels to perform manual labor and learn things anew are to experience deep-going education in thinking and political line, remold their world outlook and raise their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in association with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. That is to say, to learn anew they must conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in conjunction with ideological reality and with problems in mind which they have encountered during the three great revolutionary movements--this is the only way to make perceptual knowledge rise to become rational knowledge. Later, these revolutionary theories should be used in turn to guide the three great revolutionary movements actively and to remold the subjective world of the cadres as they remold the objective world. With such a cycle of incessant learning, incessant practice and incessant summing up of experience, they will be able to correct their ideology and raise their consciousness in class struggle, struggle between the two lines and carry on with the revolution incessantly.

Chairman Mao's proletarian line of cadre education is characterized by the unification of theory with practice and by the emphasis of using revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice and by studying revolutionary theory during revolutionary practice. However, political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i opposed both cadres' participation in revolutionary practice as well as their study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. What these swindlers pushed forward was a counter-revolutionary revisionist line of cadre education which separated theory from practice. We must look at the question of reading by elevating it to the height of the struggle between the two lines and we must persevere in reading and learning conscientiously in conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles.

In short, when cadres are sent to lower levels to perform manual labor they must read conscientiously. The idea that reading is necessary only when one works "on active duty" but unnecessary when one is not "on active duty" is in reality a rehash of the "theory of going to school to become an official." It will be impossible to raise the consciousness in the continuation of the revolution if this idea is not overcome. Comrades with this idea must conscientiously repudiate such counter-revolutionary black trash as the "theory of going to school to become an official" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, thoroughly eliminate its remnant poison and raise their consciousness in reading for the sake of revolution.

Leading comrades at various levels should also understand clearly the significance of conscientious reading on the part of cadres sent to lower levels, arrange proper hours for them to perform productive manual labor, create a proper atmosphere for conscientious reading and better the result of renewed learning by cadres sent to lower levels.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought As a Guide in Investigation and Study

- Leading members of the CCP committee of Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou, Tsinghai Province, combine study with investigation and research and summing-up of experience in continuously raising the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 10, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, July 9) By adhering firmly to Marxist epistemology, the leading members of the Party committee of the Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou, Tsinghai Province, have constantly penetrated into the midst of the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles to make investigations and studies and learn humbly from the broad revolutionary masses. They have continuously raised their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou lies over 4,000 meters above sea level southwest of the Tsinghai Plateau and covers an area of more than 250,000 square kilometers. For a vast expanse of area inaccessible to traffic with only widely scattered population points, how should the leadership organ lead the masses in the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's various guidelines and policies? The leading members of the Party committee of the Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. They came to understand that only by making serious investigations and studies and penetrating into basic levels to ascertain actual conditions could they achieve the aim of combining theory with practice, bringing the subjective in line with the objective, avoiding blindness and acquiring a real mastery of the law of the objective world so they could lead successfully. To this end, except for one or two remaining on duty, all the leading members of the chou Party committee spent the greater part of their time deep in the midst of pastoral areas and among the masses. The aim was to seriously ascertain actual conditions and the masses' ideological tendencies, and do a good job in picking and commending typical examples to enable one selected point to lead a wide area forward.

Over the past few years, they have summed up valuable experience on various fronts and cited many good typical examples. The introduction of such typical examples gave an effective boost to the development of the whole chou in revolution and production. At present, a very favorable situation is enveloping the autonomous chou. Last year, the total number of cattle exceeded the highest level in history. For the current year, animal breeding promised a more thriving growth than last.

In the course of investigation and study, members of the Party committee of the chou paid great attention to combining study with investigation and study and summing-up of experience. They doggedly adhered to the

following routine: Before investigation and study, in the light of reality, they would select for study some basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to revolutionary practice. In the course of investigation and study, they would persistently apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a systematic and thorough analysis of the conditions of objective things and look for the underlying principles. After investigation and study, they would seriously apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to summing up experience.

During the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the pastoral area, deputy secretary of the chou Party committee Yü Po led an investigation group to stay with the relatively backward Tungfanghung brigade of Ch'engto hsien. To look into the cause of the brigade's backwardness, he went deep into the midst of the roving people to live, eat, study, labor and exchange confidences with the poor nomads. He called several dozen investigation meetings and came by a large host of first-hand data.

Through investigation, he found that the brigade's backwardness was traceable to a small handful of class enemies who worked furtively spreading the preposterous theory that "people of the Tibetan nationality in the world belong to the same family," and flattering and corrupting the cadres and poor nomads. They shrouded the class line in a haze of obscurity, and wrecked the effort in revolution and production.

With this problem in mind, the deputy secretary conscientiously studied writings by Marx and Lenin on classes, class contradictions and class struggle and studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "National struggle, in the final analysis, is a question of class struggle." He came to understand deeply that in order to change the backward features of this brigade, he must continuously raise the consciousness of the broad masses of nomads in class struggle and line struggle. Therefore, he organized cadres and the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Who is our enemy? Who is our friend? This problem is a primary one of revolution." They were made to unfold penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, criticize vigorously the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "steering clear of distribution and struggle to serve the ends of both cattle owners and livestock workers" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and criticize vigorously the theory of the dying out of the class struggle.

With the consciousness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle nomads in class struggle and two-line struggle raised, he further led everyone in a penetrating effort toward the purging of the ranks. All those forces that could be united were united, and to a maximum extent, a handful of class enemies were isolated and pummeled. The result was a brand-new picture presented by the whole brigade in revolution and production.

On such a basis, he applied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide in summing up the experience of the brigade in purging the class ranks. He further put forward some policies and problems worthy of note in a purge of the class ranks in the pastoral areas. The experience of this brigade, following a discussion by the chou Party committee, was popularized

throughout the chou. This gave a boost to the penetrating development of the chou-wide struggle-criticism-transformation effort and the consolidation and development of the socialist position in the pastoral area. From YÜ Po's practical experience, the chou Party committee also came to understand deeply that proper study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought provides a basis for proper investigation and research, and investigation and research help a continuation of study. Only by strengthening investigation and research under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and strengthening study in the course of investigation and research can we continuously raise the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee of YÜshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou came to understand that man's correct ideas originated from practice, and the broad masses of people constituted the main force in practice. Therefore, to do well in investigation and research, we must adhere to the mass line, "to the masses and from the masses," "concentrate everything," and "stick it out."

A chou Party committee member was entrusted with the preparation of the agricultural plan for this year. He did not go among the masses to make investigations and studies but, through subjective imagination, drew up a production plan calling for more than double the total output for the current year. This production plan became the target of mass criticism. The masses considered it out of line with reality and its realization impossible.

After hearing mass criticism, this Party committee member went to the basic levels to ascertain the condition there and check whether it was possible to put the production plan into practice. But being not fully reconciled to the determination to cast his eyes downward, he remained deep down oriented toward "conventions." So all he did was to gather data compatible with his own viewpoint. He made a haphazard revision of the original plan. The revised plan remained unsatisfactory to the masses. They held that he had failed to take into account such features of YÜshu as coldness at a great altitude, a short frost-free period, an easy target of calamities and a far from stable production record.

Mass criticism made him think more deeply. How come this plan involved such a wide gap between the subjective and the objective? With this problem in mind, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without a burst of vim and vigor, without the determination to keep eyes lowered, without a thirst for knowledge and without the spirit of shedding official airs and being willing little pupils, we can surely do nothing nor can we do anything well." He came deeply to understand that going deep among the masses, one cannot automatically come by first-hand data. Only by thoroughly criticizing idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and banishing from our minds the "obsession" with "brilliance" and fostering the idea that "the masses are the real heroes," can we make a good job of investigation and study.

On the basis of increased ideological awareness, he again went deep into the midst of the masses. Humbly he lent an ear to the masses' opinions and made a check into the agricultural development history of the chou and its current conditions. Then he started working out a plan that took into full account the strength of the masses and local material resources--a plan altogether practical and feasible.

The plan was revised for the third time. Due to two different ways of thinking or two different styles, different results followed. This matter gave the members of the chou Party committee a great education. From it, they came to understand that in making investigations and studies, they must follow the mass line. They also further realized the importance of learning from the poor and lower-middle nomads in remolding their world outlook.

Recently, chou Party committee member Chü Yung-hsi headed for the Ch'iu-chih commune of Chümalai hsien to ascertain the conditions there in promoting revolution and stimulating production. On hearing that poor old Tibetan nomad Tz'u Ch'eng of the No. 1 production team of Hsiangyang brigade of the commune filled with profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao assiduously applied himself to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and devoted himself single-mindedly to revolution, he immediately crossed over mountains and ridges to go deep into the midst of the production team to learn humbly from this poor old nomad. The latter's deeds he took as a source of inspiration in further remolding his world outlook.

In the course of investigation and study, leading members of the chou Party committee imposed strict demands upon themselves in every respect. They developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. The mountainous area of Yüshu with its treacherous trails and rarefied air was a challenge to anyone who climbed up to the area. It was quite a tough life there. But the hardscrapple life the chou Party committee members took as a smelting furnace for tempering their revolutionary will. Be it the severity of snowy winter or the height of summer with its fickle climate changes, chou Party committee member Li Szu-hai doggedly penetrated into the midst of the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles to make investigations and studies. In several years, he had made rounds of all the communes of the chou with a travelling record of 40,000 li to his credit.

Once, on his way to the most unfavorably placed Chümalai hsien to check about an urgent problem, he found towering before him a mountain 4,000 to 5,000 meters above sea level. People told him that the mountain was often struck by lightning, and was forbidden territory scarcely trodden by people before. Those comrades travelling with him advised him to bypass the mountain. But to get at the actual conditions at the lower levels without delay, he tackled the high mountain without the least hesitation. Then unmindful of the great risk, he rowed himself across the swift currents at the head of the Yangtze River in a boat made of sheep's skin. He made it to his destination seven or eight days ahead of schedule. At last, he successfully fulfilled his mission.

At present the leading members of the Party committee of the Yilshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou are summing up experience over the past few years in study and in making investigation and doing research. They are determined to further combine the history and the present state of struggle between the two classes and two lines in the locality with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. The aim is to penetrate better into the world of reality and the midst of the masses and promote in a big way the style of investigation and study, in order to make a still greater contribution to socialist revolution and construction.

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GUIDELINE FOR DOMESTIC COMMERCE

"Developing the Economy and Insuring Supply" Is the Basic Guiding Principle for Commercial Work

- Criticizing and repudiating the "theory that circulation determines production" advocated by political charlatans of the like of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i

by

Writing Team of the CCP Kirin Provincial Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1971)

Whether to "develop the economy and insure supply" or to use "circulation to determine production" is an important question of struggle between the two classes, two roads, and two lines on the commercial front in our country. For many years, political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i have vigorously advocated the fallacy that "circulation determines production" in an attempt to use the law of value and the relation between supply and demand to regulate and dominate production, to sabotage socialist planned economy, to sabotage industrial and agricultural production, to sabotage the worker-peasant alliance, and to restore capitalism.

Position of Production and Circulation Must Not Be Put Upside Down

Renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i raised the position of commerce with an ulterior motive, saying: "Industrial production is under your command to produce whatever is required by you," and that "the peasants are also under your command." He overtly urged commerce to "oppress industrial departments" and to "take the peasants by their throats." He completely reversed the positions of production and circulation and upset the relationship between industrial and agricultural production and commerce.

Marx said: "Fixed production determines fixed consumption, distribution, and exchange, as well as the mutual relations between these different factors." This sentence profoundly reveals the scientific theory that production is the foundation. As early as 1942, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out wisely: "Developing the economy and insuring supply is the general guideline of our economic work and financial work." This general guideline is also the basic guiding principle of commercial work. This general guideline profoundly reflects objective economic laws, scientifically reflects the dialectical relationship between production and circulation, pointing out the orientation of progress for socialist commerce.

Production is the foundation and there will be no circulation without production. Commerce will become water without a source and trees without root if it is separated from production. To recognize production

as the foundation and as the basis is materialism. On the other hand, to subjectively place circulation on top of production and to advocate that "circulation determines production" is economic idealism. Practice shows that only by developing the economy will it be possible to insure supply. If we exert effort in economic development then it will be easier to insure supply.

The broad staff and workers of the Kirin Municipal Commercial Department have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, relentlessly criticized the fallacy that "circulation determines production," resolutely and thoroughly carried out the general guideline of "developin the economy and insuring supply," and established the idea that "industry and commerce are two different undertakings but they belong to the same family in making revolution." They always remember to give support to local industries, actively take the initiative to assist production departments to tackle difficulties with regard to raw materials, equipment, and technology, and carry out "linking-up and bridge-building" as well as "acting as a go-between" between production and consumption processes. In 1970, they assisted relevant departments to set up 103 "five-small" factories for the production of 329 new products, not only promoting market prosperity but also establishing a new-type socialist industrial-commercial relationship with production units. This is a good example.

The "theory that circulation determines production" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company to exaggerate the role of circulation superficially showed their intention to attach importance to commerce. But in reality, they harbored ulterior motives with an aim to cut off supply sources, to sabotage production, and to strangle circulation in order to enable socialist commerce to change into capitalist commerce. Political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i were accustomed to carrying Marxist banners while peddling revisionist trash and we must never be deceived. The relationship between production and circulation must not be upset. We must always remember the great truth that "only by developing the economy will it be possible to insure supply."

It is to be pointed out that the criticism and repudiation of the "theory that circulation determines production" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company does not mean that circulation has nothing to do with production and that socialist commerce has nothing to do with industrial and agricultural production. It means that we should place circulation and production in their appropriate positions. Under the guidance of the State's unified plans, socialist commerce must fully play its role of active promoter of industrial and agricultural production. Production and circulation are a dialectical unity and we may fall into a metaphysical quagmire if we merely recognize production as the foundation without recognizing the reaction of circulation upon production.

The "Theory That Circulation Determines Production" Must Come to An End

Political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i contended that "it is necessary to put the market in the first place," that "we should stimulate production with prices" and that "once the free market is opened up, we can have everything we want." They vigorously exaggerated the function of the law of value, advocated the opening of free markets, engaged in free prices and free competition in an attempt to transform our country's socialist planned market into capitalist free market and to sabotage the socialist economic base.

During the period of temporary economic difficulties in our country, the Liu Shao-ch'i gang acted indiscriminately and made a great deal of noise, with this one shouting, "Open up the free market," and that one chanting, "Long live the law of value." Their vigorous trumpeting of the "law of value" for regulating production was aimed at letting socialist commerce function in the same way as capitalist commerce in commanding the flow of capital through changes in market supply and demand and through the varied magnitudes of business profits. This would certainly result in the use of blind purchases to stimulate blind production, creating an anarchic state in production and a free flooding of capitalism in the market. Their attitude in dealing with industrial and agricultural production was to "lash the whip" when products were short and to "slash with a knife" when products were a glut on the market.

The production of crude soda in Kirin Province went through a tortuous course as a result of the pernicious influence of the "theory that circulation determines production" of the Liu Shao-ch'i gang. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Kirin Province discovered that soda production was lucrative, and they brandished the "poisonous whip" to speed up production with the utmost effort. Shortly afterward, the market supply showed a slight glut and they immediately discarded the State plan, brandished the "black knife" and slashed and uprooted this item of production.

In this way, the advocates of the "theory that circulation determines production" held "the whip" in one hand and "the knife" in the other hand, using the market to control production and dominate construction, and strangling the development of local industry and agricultural and sideline production.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the normal production of crude soda was resumed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and according to State plans.

In a state of proletarian dictatorship, it is the entire national economic plan and not the law of value that plays the role of regulator of production and circulation. Public ownership of means of production determines that socialist economy must implement a planned economy. The planned and proportional development of national economy is an important hallmark to show the superiority of socialism over capitalism. Our principle is to give

the first place to planning and the second place to pricing and use plans to regulate production and circulation. For the purpose of making a good job of "developing the economy and insuring supply," socialist commerce must proceed from the development of production under the guidance of State plans and actively promote the realization of national economic plans.

The Liu Shao-ch'i gang prided themselves on their understanding of Marxism but they basically failed to understand Marxism in reality. They went so far as to smear socialist planned economy as "dull," "stupid," and "lacking in diversification and flexibility."

Lenin said: "Socialism would be inconceivable if there was not a state organization to make plans and to unify standards which have to be strictly observed by millions of people in the production and distribution of products." Here the great Lenin told us that if we gave up planned economy, then it would be impossible to carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction. Haven't those stupid and reactionary fellows who contemplated replacing socialist planning and socialist principles with bourgeois "diversification" and "flexibility" been thrown onto the garbage heap of history one by one?

To use the law of value to regulate production is actually to use profit to regulate production, producing more when there is larger profit to be made, producing less when there is smaller profit, and producing nothing when there is no profit. Doing everything for the sake of making money is the core of the "theory that circulation determines production" and is an out-and-out bourgeois philosophy of money. This was exactly as Marx had pointed out: "The object of the bourgeois society is to make money." The Liu Shao-ch'i gang wanted socialist commerce to function like capitalist commerce to "engage in whatever undertaking earns the maximum profit." This would certainly result in the corruption of the commercial sector, a change of business orientation of commercial enterprises, the disintegration of the socialist economic base, and a free flooding of such capitalist practices as deceit and fraud, raising prices, hoarding and manipulating of commodities, and speculative profiteering. If this is allowed to continue, then socialist commerce would change into capitalist commerce, proletarian dictatorship would change into bourgeois dictatorship, and the laboring people would suffer hardship all over again.

This is exactly what Lenin pointed out: "If the State does not keep over-all statistics and carry out over-all supervision of the production and distribution of products, then the political power and the freedom of the laborers would not be preserved and the restoration of the oppressive capitalist system would become unavoidable."

By criticizing and repudiating the slogan "Long live the law of value," we do not mean to deny the role of the law of value in the socialist system. The law of value is a law of commodity production. In the socialist system of our country, there exist commodity production and commodity exchange, and the law of value still plays its role. In our country, the law of value is a kind of instrument for planning work and economic accounting. The correct utilization of the role of the law of value is to gradually

fix rational price ratios between industrial and agricultural products on the basis of the principle of exchange for equal value, to conscientiously maintain rational price differentials between regions, price differentials between qualities, price differentials between different products, and price differentials between seasons, and to make a good job in economic accounting of enterprises.

By criticizing and repudiating "profit in command," we do not mean to assert that socialist commerce does not need cost accounting, does not need economic accounting, and does not need profit. Socialist commerce proceeds from the basic interest of revolutionary people and still shoulders the task of earning reasonable profit for the State and accumulating funds for building socialism, according to the requirement of proletarian revolutionary undertakings and on the premise of letting proletarian politics take command. Therefore, we must draw a clear demarcation between "profit in command" and accumulating funds for the State. At present it is particularly necessary to exercise vigilance against criminal conspiracies carried out by a small handful of class enemies to confuse public views, to sow discord, to use methods of an outwardly "Leftist" appearance but rightist substance in order to interfere with and sabotage the efforts of socialist commerce to increase capital accumulation for the State.

There Are Good Prospects for Commercial Work

Political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i sometimes emerged with a rightist appearance, exaggerating the role of commerce and advocating the "theory that circulation determines production," and sometimes emerged with an extreme "Leftist" appearance, wanting to extinguish commodity production and commodity exchange and to negate the active role of commodity circulation. Whether it was rightist or "Leftist," its evil purpose was to strangle commerce, sabotage industrial and agricultural production, and sabotage the worker-peasant alliance.

In 1958, an excellent situation emerged in revolution and production in our country under the brilliant illumination of the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward, and people's communes. At that time, political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i jumped out, crying: "Embark on communism at once!" They contemplated "immediate implementation of ownership by the whole people" and abolition of commodity production and commodity exchange. This reactionary view with an outward "Leftist" appearance but rightist substance heavily damaged the building of socialism.

There are two types of ownership of means of production in the present phase of our country: State-operated economy is socialist ownership by the whole people. In rural people's communes, it is in general collective economy of basic-level ownership with the production team as the base. In the former case, the ownership of means of production and the power controlling the use of products belong to the State; while in the latter case, the ownership of means of production and the power controlling the use of products belong to the collective.

In dealing with the peasants, we can only carry out exchanges but never exploitation, and this is a basic viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. At present, an overwhelming portion of the State's needs of agricultural and sideline products is obtained through commodity exchange, apart from a small portion which comes through agricultural taxation.

Stalin once pointed out: "In order to insure the economic link-up between cities and rural areas and between industry and agriculture, we must preserve the production of commodities (through buying and selling) for a certain period of time. This is the only form acceptable to the peasants in carrying out economic link-up with the cities."

Commodity production and commodity exchange is the principal form at the present phase for economic link-up between cities and rural areas, between industry and agriculture, and between socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership.

"Resolutions concerning certain questions on the people's communes" of the 6th plenary session of the 8th Party Congress pointed out: "Some people contemplated 'embarking on communism' too early, and at the same time contemplated the abolition of commodity production and commodity exchange too early, and negated the active role of commodities, value, money, and price. This way of thinking is detrimental to the development of socialist construction and is therefore incorrect." The contemplation of political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i to "carry out ownership by the whole people at once" and to abolish commodity production and commodity exchange was aimed at exploiting the peasants, sabotaging the worker-peasant alliance, and sabotaging the socialist economic base. This was a vicious distortion and tampering with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in an attempt to create confusion and to blur the demarcation between socialism and communism. Their intention to "embark on communism" was false but their intention to restore capitalism was real.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was thoroughly destroyed. The "theory that circulation determines production" and the "theory of abolition of commodity production and commodity exchange" advocated by them went bankrupt one after the other. However, a small handful of class enemies who were unwilling to die again raised a gust of evil wind from dark corners that "circulation is useless." A small number of comrades of commercial departments also said that "different trades are separated as by mountains, and our enthusiasm is helpless" and that "to promote production by commerce is a waste of energy without being able to produce good results," due to their insufficient line consciousness and their infatuation with such fallacies. Such ideologies that "nothing can be done" and that "they can not help much" are erroneous.

Socialist commerce is a bridge and a line to link up cities with rural areas, industry with agriculture, production with consumption. It is also a mirror of industrial and agricultural production. High and low output of commodity production, good quality and bad quality, and large and small magnitudes of contradictions between supply and demand will all be reflected

here. If commercial work is carried out well, then it will be possible to enliven the flow of supplies between urban and rural areas, to promote production, to stabilize prices, to satisfy the people's demands in everyday life, to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and to consolidate proletarian dictatorship.

The revolutionary staff and workers of Huashu branch retail store of Lungshui Supply and Marketing Cooperative, Holung hsien, resolutely and thoroughly implemented the general guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply" and endeavored to act as promoters of industrial and agricultural production development. They actively gave support to agricultural and sideline production, willingly took innumerable troubles and never created any difficulty for the production team. They would undertake anything which was beneficial to the development of the collective economy whether it was "within their responsibilities" or "outside their responsibilities." They would undertake anything which was beneficial to the production increase of grain and to the promotion of multiple undertakings no matter whether it was easy or difficult.

Over the past few years, this branch store has not only insured the supply of means of production but has also assisted the production team to set up forestry, livestock, and sideline production bases. This enabled the varieties of agricultural and sideline products purchases to increase many times, enlarged the flow of supply between urban and rural areas, and effectively promoted the development of the collective economy. The revolutionary practice of Huashu branch store was an effective criticism and repudiation of the "theory on the abolition of commodity production and commodity exchange" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang.

Is it useless, or is there great prospect for the undertaking? This is a water-shed to distinguish promoters who support agricultural and industrial production development from stumbling blocks who hinder industrial and agricultural production development. The idea that "it cannot help much" is a reflection of the world outlook of the coward and laggard. Those who maintain such a viewpoint find a pretext that "they cannot help much" in supporting industrial and agricultural production, but actually they refuse to use their heads and are unwilling to make strenuous efforts in giving support to industrial and agricultural production. To look at problems with the world outlook of a coward and laggard is bound to result in their inability to help much. Commercial work will have great prospect if they do things according to Chairman Mao's teaching of "developing the economy and insuring supply."

Let us raise high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, penetratingly criticize and repudiate the reactionary fallacies such as the "theory that circulation determines production" and "theory of the abolition of commodity production and commodity exchange" pushed on the commercial front by political charlatans like renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. We must conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist books, assiduously study Chairman Mao's works, raise our ability to distinguish real

Marxism from fake Marxism, guard against conceit and complacency, remold our world outlook, and resolutely and unwaveringly implement the great guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply," enabling commercial work to triumphantly advance forward along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao.

* * *

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Mobile "Tent School" on Northern Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, July 15, 1971)

the tehchi people's commune of nagchuka county of the tibet autonomous region has set up a mobile school to serve the poor herdsmen living in widely scattered hamlets. people call it the "tent school" because it is housed in tents.

before liberation, the poor herdsmen in this area, like the million serfs in the other parts of tibet, had no freedom of the person, let alone the right to attend school. for generations they remained illiterate. after liberation, the emancipated serfs were eager to learn to read and write. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents ignored their aspirations and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, concentrating the schools in a few towns. there were only three primary schools with a maximum of 30 pupils throughout tehchi, and most of the children of the poor herdsmen still had no chance to enter school.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities, has brought into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the emancipated serfs and the poor herdsmen. the tehchi people's commune was set up in july 1967. using mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the labouring herdsmen sharply criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and company. they decided to set up schools serving the masses of poor herdsmen in accordance with the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.

under the leadership of the commune revolutionary committee, the production teams set up nine primary schools, 12 education stations and three junior evening classes according to their own conditions. all children of school age were enrolled. total school enrolment is six times that before the setting up of the commune.

the 69 households of herdsmen of the numbers one, two and three production teams live in five different places, at some distance from each other. they set up a school in each place.

the number five production team has 30 households. they live in three hamlets miles away from each other and it is inconvenient for the children to go to one school. so they set up a mobile tent school with the teachers going on circuit. the students can attend the classes and participate in collective productive labour in their own hamlets.

the commune and team leaders pay great attention to the schools. each production team has a deputy team leader in charge of school affairs and makes unified arrangements for the teaching plans and for participation in physical labour. about a dozen young people with education who ardently love the great leader chairman mao and the communist party and are eager to work in the interests of the poor herdsmen have been selected to serve as teacners.

the schools take chairman mao's works as the main subject. the students study politics while learning to read and write. they condemn the vicious serf system and criticize liu shao-chi's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line. By recalling past sufferings in contrast to the happiness of today, they have raised their proletarian political consciousness and profoundly understood the importance of political power. They also have Tibetan language and abacus lessons. In the past few years many graduates from these schools have been selected to work as commune or production team book-keepers. They have become a new force in socialist transformation and construction in this livestock-breeding area.

MODEL PARTY BRANCH

Chinese Communist Party Branch Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 15, 1971)

The Chinese Communist Party branch at Shaoshan, the great leader Chairman Mao's home village, has worked as a staunch fighting bastion in the countryside since it was founded by Chairman Mao 46 years ago. It is now the party branch of the Shaoshan production brigade. It has grown in strength and become even more vigorous after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chen Tu-hsiu, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party during the first revolutionary civil war (1924-27), wanted only the Kuomintang and did not want the peasants. He slandered the peasants as being "conservative" and "unlikely to join the revolution".

The great leader Chairman Mao resolutely combatted Chen Tu-hsiu's right opportunism. In the spring of 1925 Chairman Mao returned to Shaoshan where he propagated Marxism-Leninism, arose the peasant masses and founded the Shaoshan branch of the Chinese Communist Party. Under its leadership, the revolutionary peasant movement developed vigorously in the Shaoshan area.

Since countrywide liberation, the party branch which is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao has firmly implemented and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Carrying forward the revolutionary tradition created by Chairman Mao, the party branch has educated its members and other people in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The branch committee members make great efforts in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and in remoulding their world outlook. They lead the party members and the masses in continuing the revolution. The brigade last year had 249 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought. The party branch has attended meetings of the activists of Hunan province every year since 1969.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the party branch leads the heroic Shaoshan people in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to make tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. They have relied on their collective strength to build many water conservancy projects. This has turned more than 80 per cent of their land into fields which give stable

yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. grain output per hectare last year averaged 6.75 tons as against 2.25 tons in the early post-liberation days. the brigade has set up a farm implement repair workshop, a small chemical fertilizer plant, a tea plantation and fish breeding grounds.

the branch set itself the task of raising the party members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines so as to enable them to give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of communists. the party branch organized repeated study of chairman mao's teaching: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." in the light of the class struggle in the locality, the party branch often takes the party members to the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's birthplace. together with members of the self-defence corps of the peasants during the first revolutionary civil war, they recall the history of the struggle of the party branch in its fight against the class enemy. this inspires the party members to greater enthusiasm for leading the masses forward in stormy class struggle.

a class enemy tried to sabotage the new leading body of the shaoping production team soon after it was formed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle", the party branch secretary mao ti-chiu and the leader of the militia battalion liao ying-hui who is also on the party branch committee made an investigation and found that the saboteur was an unreformed landlord, a former reactionary officer of the kuomintang troops. mao ti-chiu then ran a mao tsetung thought study class in the production team. the cadres and commune members studied chairman mao's teaching: "we have won great victory. but the defeated class will still struggle. these people are still around and this class still exists. therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. not even for decades. we must not lose our vigilance." they also recalled how the party branch led the people in fighting against the class enemies over the years. this increased their deep hatred for the class enemies. a mass meeting was then held to expose the sabotage undertaken by the counter-revolutionary.

the great leader chairman mao ran a night school here 46 years ago to propagate marxism-leninism to the peasants. the party branch now carries on this revolutionary tradition. in the present night school the peasants study chairman mao's works in connection with the problems arising in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and sharply criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has helped raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the brigade party branch adheres to chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle in production.

there was a severe cold spell in the spring of 1969 and the fields were flooded that summer. the state decided to issue relief money and grain. but the people declined. led by the party branch, they did their best to wrest a good grain harvest in the teeth of natural disasters. the harvest was 40 tons more than that of the previous year, itself a good year.

the following year the shaoshan people brought about a new high tide of learning from tachai, national pace-setter in

agriculture. when summer came, a section of a river dyke was swept away by mountain torrents. in the affected shaoshan production team, a large tract of fields were covered with sand and stones. the party cell of the team promptly mobilized the commune members to repair the dyke and the fields and transplant late rice. this was finished within four days. this spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance was typical of the brigade's teams. the brigade's per-hectare grain yield that year averaged 6.75 tons.

the shaohe river zigzagged through the fields of the brigade, often causing inundation during high water seasons. to free itself from this scourge, the brigade started a project to widen the river bed and straiten its course. as usual, the party branch committee members stood in the van and went where the work was heavy. their motto is: communists ought to shoulder heavy tasks. the revolutionary martyrs did not fear sacrifice; should we shrink from difficult jobs?

the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party has given the communists and revolutionary masses of shaoshan added revolutionary vigor and militancy. they are determined to take the past achievements as their new starting point, do even better in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line to win new constant victories.

TECHNICIANS AND WORKERS

East China Technicians Integrate with Workers

(NCNA-English Hofei, July 15, 1971)

technicians of huainan colliery in anhwei province, east china have made more than 100 technical innovations with the masses of workers and contributed their part to coal production. they have made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and put proletarian politics in command of technique.

the technicians were influenced before the great proletarian cultural revolution by such counter-revolutionary trash as "techniques first", "put vocational work first" and "seek fame and become an expert" pushed by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi. so the colliery party committee and the revolutionary committee educated them in the light of the struggle between the two lines and helped them remould their world outlook in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. last year, a technician in charge of repairing a ventilator thought his job required only that he master the skills involved. guided by this erroneous idea in mind, he paid attention only to technique and not to his ideological revolutionization. as a result, he did not accomplish the task. the leading body drew lessons from this. this year, it initiated mao tsetung thought study classes among the technicians and workers who were going to repair ventilators. quite a few of them were young workers. though unexperienced, they fulfilled their task well because they studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic works in a living way and combined their revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach.

the colliery party committee and revolutionary committee also paid attention to guiding the technicians in mastering techniques under the command of proletarian politics. the leading comrades led them in studying the three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") and encouraged them to perfect their skill for the sake of the revolution.

many technicians who took part in three-in-one combination innovation groups and designing projects, worked, studied and carried out scientific research with workers in the pits and workshops. they made the point of production classrooms for studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and carrying out scientific experiments. they tested and popularized many technical innovations that helped raise production. going to grass-root units and learning from the workers, a newly graduated technician integrated book knowledge with production in using metal props in slope coal seams. with workers, he made this important technical innovation which has made the colliery an advanced unit with a low consumption of timber.

another technician in a production innovations group overcame many difficulties, and with coal miners revised a design for a machine for loading rocks. he was guided by chairman mao's teaching "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." he has made 15 important innovations with workers in the past few years.

some technicians with a fairly high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines who have been tempered in the three revolutionary movements were transferred to leading posts in the colliery. they followed chairman mao's teaching that "politics is the commander, the soul in everything" by putting politics in command of technique and work and made technique serve proletarian politics well.

Shanghai Oil Tanker Uses Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Guide Maritime Navigation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 14, 1971)

the revolutionary crew members of s.s. taching no. 16, a 10,000-ton oil tanker of the shanghai maritime navigation administration, have conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and gradually grasped the objective laws of maritime navigation. the tanker has sailed more than 200,000 nautical miles safely over the past four years. it topped the state transport plan each year along its northern china route.

the tanker carried 2.7 times as much cargo in 1969 as in 1966 and fulfilled the 1970 transport quota in eight months. it was chosen an advanced municipal collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought last year.

this modern tanker has the material basis for sailing safely and transporting large quantities of cargo. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the capitalist roaders in the field of maritime navigation in

shanghai pushed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including "put technique in command" and the line of relying solely on experts. they placed mechanization above revolutionization and vocational proficiency above politics so as to suppress the crew's revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness. so the tanker for a long time could not ensure safe sailing or transport large quantities of cargo.

during the cultural revolution the crew members have made a living study and application of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"), and his essays on philosophy "on practice", "on contradiction" and "where do correct ideas come from?" they have a correct understanding of the contradiction between man and things, politics and technique, safety and the transport of large quantities of cargo and have handled them well.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive."

the crew deeply recognizes that modern navigation instruments and advanced ship structure are important factors in safe sailing. but without man modern equipment is just a heap of scrap. take radar for example. it is a navigational aid frequently used on ships and can help detect an object dozens of nautical miles away in dense fog and pitch-black night. but it cannot substitute for people's ears and eyes on all occasions. for instance, radar often cannot detect a small boat near a big ship; as a result collisions may occur.

through their study, the crew members have correctly recognized the dialectical relation between man and things and firmly opposed and overcome the erroneous tendency of ignoring the human factor and seeing only the material factor. while putting radar and other navigational instruments to full use they pay greater attention to bringing man's initiative into play and persist in audio-visual observation to help ensure safe sailing. they were sailing in fog one time and no ship was detected in the vicinity on the fluorescent screen. the second officer on duty suddenly detected something to starboard and then heard some noise. he decided that it must be a fishing boat. he thought that fishing boats at sea often sail in pairs and judged that another boat might be behind it. so he decided that the tanker should dodge it. after he gave the order, another fishing boat in fact appeared. this instance deepened their understanding that "human factor is primary". in later voyages they looked at the modern equipment from the viewpoint "one divides into two". they do not ignore to give first place to human factor in any circumstance.

the yangtze river is deep, has swift currents and complicated navigation courses and this presents great difficulties for 10,000-ton ships. when a 10,000-ton ship sailed in to the yangtze before, it had to have a special river pilot and all big ships and small boats along the river had to give it the right of way.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the crew members of the tanker were determined to do without a river pilot and sail the river at night. some bourgeois technical "authorities" did all they could to oppose this, saying:

"the yangtze has many bends in the navigation courses and swift currents. do you think you're skilled in piloting to handle night navigation?" the crew were confident that by arming their minds with mao tsetung thought they could surmount all difficulties. in line with chairman mao's teaching "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously", the crew conscientiously summed up their experience in sailing the yangtze river and repeatedly analyzed the special features of the river's navigation courses before undertaking night navigation. they familiarized themselves with the navigation signals and soundings along the route and carefully inspected the ship's machinery and navigational aids. they made a detailed estimate of the contradictions they might encounter and decided on measures to deal with them. in september 1968, with the concerted efforts of all the crew members, the fully loaded tanker sailed several hundred nautical miles on the river at night with its own pilot and successfully arrived at the port of nanking.

there is a certain shoal in the estuary of the yangtze that is dangerous for 10,000-ton ships. a fully loaded tanker used to be obliged to anchor in the estuary anywhere from one day to one week during neap tides. guiding their work with chairman mao's philosophic thinking, the crew noted that the shoal was submerged to a greater or lesser extent depending on the ebb and flow of the tides. therefore, they have adopted methods to carry the right amount of cargo, adjust front and rear displacement and ride the tide. they sent some crew members to take soundings and improve visual observation. this gave them the initiative in transportation. the fully loaded tanker sailed smoothly across this shoal during the past few years.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 13, 1971)

a chinese track and field team with sung kuan-chieh as its leader and liu chun as its deputy leader arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to albania.

the chinese team was greeted at the airport by bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture; rexhep doda, chairman of albanian physical culture and sports; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; kristaq hobdari, director of the foreign department of the ministry of education and culture; shpresa fuga, vice-director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; menella kapo, secretary of the albanian federation of athletics; and others.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania and other embassy members were present.

rexhep doda, chairman of albanian physical culture and sports, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the chinese team.

"sporti popullor" today in a report entitled "welcome to fraternal chinese track and field sportsmen" pointed out that "the chinese track and field team's visit to our country has reflected once again the unbreakable friendship between our two peoples and their close cooperation in physical culture and sports."

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Newly-Appointed Algerian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

taleb bendiab chaib, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the algerian democratic people's republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception on Occasion of Visit of Chinese Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Havana, July 13, 1971)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening on the occasion of the friendly visit to cuba of the chinese men's basketball team.

present at the reception were major manuel diaz gonzalez, member of the central committee of the communist party of cuba and head of the foreign relations section of the ministry of revolutionary armed forces; fabio ruiz, deputy director of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation; eduardo delgado, director of the department of asia and oceania, and fernando florez, a responsible member of the protocal department, of the foreign ministry; ismael bello, director of a department of the ministry of foreign trade; andres keiser, president of the cuban national basketball committee; and baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

players of the cuban national men's basketball team and officials of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation were also present upon invitation.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the players of the two countries had cordial conversations. they expressed the wish that the peoples and players of the two countries would further strengthen their friendship and militant unity in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, their common enemy.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

a french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the french national assembly, arrived in peking today for a friendly visit to china. the delegation has come at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

greeting the delegation at the airport were hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan and chi fang, n.p.c. standing committee members; and leading members of chinese organizations concerned ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, fu hao, chin li-sheng, wang lei, wu hsuan, tang hai-kuang and han hsu.

etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were at the airport.

before its departure from paris for china, the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by huang chen, chinese ambassador to france.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Others Meet French Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman, and hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan and chi fang, members, of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met the french parliamentary delegation headed by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h was present.

the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation during the meeting.

members of the delegation are: vincent ansquer, christian poncelet, louis salle, hubert rochet, paul cermier, marcel beraud, georges carpentier, albert catalifaud, fernand icart, albert marcenet and maurice papon.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, fu hao, chin li-sheng, li chi-huang, wu hsuan, tang hai-kuang, yu hui-min, wu chien-min and li chih-chieh.

French Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and madame manac'h gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the french republic.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended.

the french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte attended.

ambassador etienne manac'h and chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the reception.

in his toast, ambassador manac'h praised the development of the friendly relations between france and china. he said: i am happy to note how close and amicable the french-chinese relations have become. our economic, technical and scientific relations have been developed harmoniously on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect between the two countries whose structures are obviously different.

the ambassador noted the incessant progress which is manifested by the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and other countries on all continents, and the movement of reason which is spreading across the world for restoring china in her legitimate seat in the united nations. this, he pointed out, is the just evolution of things.

the ambassador said: our country considers that one of the essential foundations of her international political action

is respect for independence of states. we think it is by dialogue on an equal footing that the solution to problems should be studied and we do not like settlement in any part of the world, of course including ourselves, dictated by force or by menace of force.

he said: we cherish good relations with all countries in the world in mutual respect. we attach importance to the progress of west european countries on the road of an ever closer union with the objective of securing greater independence in the world for this region of europe.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei in proposing a toast extended warm congratulations to ambassador and madame manac'h and all the other french friends present at the reception on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people and on behalf of premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and all the other chinese comrades present.

he said: seven years ago, thanks to the personal concern and efforts of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle, our two countries established diplomatic relations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. our economic, trade, scientific, cultural and other relations have developed harmoniously in the past few years. he expressed warm welcome to mr. alain peyrefitte who came to china for a friendly visit at the head of the french parliamentary delegation and wished them success in their visit.

the acting foreign minister continued: both the chinese and french peoples have a revolutionary tradition. although our social systems are different, both our countries oppose the control and interference by big powers. just now ambassador manac'h has said that france does not like, in any part of the world, the settlement dictated by force or the menace of force. we express our appreciation of this statement. the chinese government has consistently maintained that countries with different social systems should establish and develop their state relations in accordance with the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. we firmly oppose one or two "superpowers" which are everywhere displaying force of arms, overawing others by dint of power, bullying the small and weak nations and contending for world domination. at no time will china ever be a "superpower", neither today nor in the future.

he said: the french government, upholding justice in the united nations, has consistently stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. for this we express our thanks.

we are deeply convinced that with our common efforts, the friendly relations between china and france will continuously be consolidated and strengthened, he stated.

attending the reception were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsien fu-min, pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan and chi fang;

chinese ambassador to france huang chen; and

leading members of the organizations concerned ting hsi-lin, su chieh, chai cheng-wen, liu hsi-wen, fu hao, chou pei-yuan, chin li-sheng, wang lei and wang yu-ching.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Leader of Guinean Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

the leader of the military delegation of the republic of guinea, sagno mamadi, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending were chang tsai-chien and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ta-chih, commander of the artillery; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the departments concerned including chou hsi-nan, hsueh shao-ching, wang chen-hsiang, chao chien, tsui ping, li tung-nan, pan yung-ti, chai cheng-wen, ho ying, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung and cheng fei.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking attended.

guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop and embassy officials were present.

the banquet was permeated with warm expressions of the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and guinea. delegation leader sagno mamadi and deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff chang tsai-chien made speeches.

delegation leader mamadi said: during our stay in china, we have visited historical places of the chinese communist party, industrial exhibitions, factories and army units and seen works of art and exhibitions of military skill by militiamen. everywhere we were given a particularly enthusiastic welcome. we appreciate the high ideological and technical level attained by your people and army. we have seen for ourselves the enormous progress of your people in all fields, especially in defence measures. all this is a sure guarantee for your victory over all aggressive forces. we sincerely rejoice at these successes.

he said: since imperialism constitutes one same front, the anti-imperialist countries have the pressing duty to support each other by working in close unity against the common enemy.

he stressed that any new aggression against guinea was bound to meet with a disastrous and historic defeat which would hasten the doom of imperialism.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien said: the visit of the guinean military delegation to china has contributed to the strengthening of the friendship between the people and the armed forces of china and guinea.

he said: under the leadership of president sekou toure, the people and the armed forces of guinea have waged heroic and uncompromising struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and won constant victories. in november of last year you defeated the invasion by the portuguese mercenary army supported by the nato and triumphantly defended your motherland. you have made remarkable achievements in eliminating the colonialist economic forces, developing your national economy and strengthening the national defence. we are overjoyed at every victory and every achievement of yours.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien said: guinean friends can rest assured that the 700 million chinese people will resolutely support your just struggle as always.

in conclusion, chang tsai-chien asked the distinguished guinean guests to bring to the people and armed forces of guinea the profound friendship of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army for them.

Military Delegation from Republic of Guinea Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of guinea led by sagno mamadi left here for home by air this morning after concluding a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chang tsai-chien and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chang ta-chih, commander of the p.l.a. artillery, huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, leading members of the departments concerned chou hsi-han, hsuen shao-ching, chao chien, tsui ping, li tung-han, pan yung-ti, chai cheng-wen, ho ying, chou jung-kuo, ting hsuen-sung, cheng fei and chao chun-cheng as well as more than one thousand p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen of peking.

peking airport today was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the peoples of china and guinea and between the armies of the two countries. the crowds carried red flags and streamers inscribed with slogans including "firmly support the guinean people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" when sagno mamadi and other distinguished guinean guests bade farewell to the crowds in the company of chang tsai-chien, peng shao-hui and others, the people beat drums and cymbals and shouted "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and guinea exclamation", "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other slogans.

also present at the airport were mamadou diop, guinean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking; and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1971)

the laotian patriotic youth delegation led by nou phanh sidphasay, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic youth league, left here by air for home this morning.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 8 on its way home after attending the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned and staff yang yu-heng, li kuei-cheng, lin hsien-nung, li ming-hsiang, kao yu-hui and cheng kuo-tsai.

all members of the chinese youth delegation, who attended the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea, were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 13, 1971)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, as its head and kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, as its deputy head arrived here by special plane from peking this morning to join the people of shanghai in their celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the delegation is accompanied by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung. the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by more than 3,000 revolutionary people.

the members of the delegation who arrived in shanghai are:

kim chol man, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li bong gil, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. chagang provincial committee; han yong nak, member of the w.p.k. central committee and political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee; and kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, arrived in shanghai by the same plane.

upon their departure from peking, the korean comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by comrade wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, comrade shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and other comrades.

the korean party and government delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; ma tien-shui, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the city's revolutionary committee; chou chun-lin, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the city's revolutionary committee; hsu ching-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the city's revolutionary committee; yang fu-chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the city's revolutionary committee; wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung and chao lin-ken, vice-chairmen of the city's revolutionary committee; and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and other departments concerned including chi ying-wu, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-chiao and huang tao.

korean trainees in shanghai were present.

shanghai's hungchiao airport was today alive with warm expressions of the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples. there were huge portraits of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the national flags of china and korea were flying on high. the envoys of the heroic korean people brought with them the profound revolutionary friendship of the korean people for the people of shanghai and the glad tidings of the korean people's achievements in the anti-imperialist struggle and socialist construction. all this is a great inspiration to the people of shanghai. with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary people awaited the arrival of the korean comrades-in-arms at the airport. they carried streamers reading: "warm welcome to the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea exclamation" and "learn from the heroic korean people exclamation salute the heroic korean people exclamation"

after they alighted from the plane, comrades kim jung rin and kim man gum and the other korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by comrade chang chun-chiao and others, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the airport was a scene of jubilation as people waved bouquets and colourful scarves amid the beating of drums and cymbals and shouting of slogans. people shouted: "firm support to the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of the fatherland exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation"

"u.s. imperialism must get out of south korea, taiwan and indochina, get out of asia and get out of all the places subjected to its aggression exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their

running dogs exclamation" "the korean people's great cause of striving for unifying the fatherland is sure to win exclamation" "the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" young men and women sang and danced to express the shanghai people's profound friendship and high respect for the fraternal korean people.

Shanghai Banquet Warmly Welcomes Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 13, 1971)

the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending were kim jung rin, head of the delegation, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee; kim man gum, deputy head of the delegation, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; members of the delegation kim chol man, li bong gil, han yong hak, kim gil hyon and kim jae bong; kim jae suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in china; personnel accompanying the delegation; and korean trainees in shanghai.

attending were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading comrades of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai; and chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

the banquet was permeated with warm expressions of the unity and friendship between the people of china and korea. the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked cordially about the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea and together celebrated the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

comrade chang chun-chiao made a speech at the banquet. he extended warm welcome and paid high tribute to the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he said: thanks to the cordial attention of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, the people of china and korea are united more closely than before in the struggle against the common enemy. we deeply understand that the constant consolidation and development of the unity and friendship between the people of china and korea are a reliable guarantee for the people of our two countries

in socialist economic construction and national defence construction, and a reliable guarantee for triumphantly resisting aggression by imperialism and its lackeys.

comrade chang chun-chiao paid warm tribute to the tremendous achievements the heroic korean people have made in all fields under the leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea.

he said: the korean people are engaged in an unremitting struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and their lackeys the pak jung hi puppet clique and for the unification of the fatherland. the people of shanghai, like the rest of the chinese people, admire this revolutionary spirit of the fraternal korean people.

comrade chang chun-chiao added: we people in shanghai, who have the experience of suffering from aggression by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, absolutely will not allow the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to realize their scheme of enslaving the people of china and korea and the rest of asia again. like the people of the whole country, we in shanghai will resolutely fulfill the obligations set us by the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and unswervingly fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people till final victory over u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

comrade kim jung rin said in his speech: the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has greatly contributed to defending the security and the fruits of victory of socialism of korea and china and safeguarding peace in asia and the rest of the world, and it is displaying growing vitality with each passing day.

he stated: over the last few days of our stay in china, we were deeply impressed by the militant friendship and fraternal feelings of the chinese people for the korean people. a multitude of people in shanghai, men and women, old and young, turned out in the streets today warmly to welcome our delegation. this demonstrates the firm determination of the chinese people to strengthen mutual support and cooperation with our people and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their lackeys.

he added: the korean people have all along treasured the friendship and unity sealed in blood between our two peoples. face to face with the present situation in which the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are colluding with each other in openly opposing the revolutionary countries in asia, it is of extraordinary importance to strengthen the friendship and militant unity of the korean and chinese peoples. no force can destroy their traditional militant and revolutionary friendship linked by unbreakable ties.

comrade kim jung rin warmly praised the shanghai people who, together with the people of the whole country, have closely rallied round the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, and who are effectively fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and have made tremendous achievements in revolution and production. he expressed the firm conviction that the shanghai working people who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution would make new and still greater achievements.

both speeches won warm applause.

attending the banquet were leading party, government and army comrades of shanghai: wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, chen kan-feng, chin tsu-min, wang shao-yung, liu yao-tsung, kao chih-jung, chao lin-ken, chi ying-wu, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and huang tao.

also present were representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers and family members of c.p.v. martyrs.

Shanghai Soiree in Honor of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 13, 1971)

the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a soiree here today to warmly welcome the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the shanghai school of dancing.

attending were kim jung rin, head of the delegation; kim man gum, deputy head of the delegation; members of the delegation kim chol man, li bong gil, nam yong nak, kim gil nyon and kim jae bong; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china; personnel accompanying the delegation and korean trainees in shanghai.

also present were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading comrades of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, the city's revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, yang fu-chen, chen kan-feng, wang shao-yung, liu yao-tsung, kao chih-jung, chao lin-ken and chi ying-wu.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung was present.

after the performance, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms went on stage, shook hands with the dancers and congratulated them on their success. the korean party and government delegation presented a basket of flowers to the dancers. amid warm applause, the slogan "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" was flashed on the stage backdrop.

comrades kim jung rin and kim man gum and other korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by comrades wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin and others, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and went sightseeing this afternoon. they were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people wherever they went.

Shanghai Mass Rally Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and Warmly Welcomes Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 14, 1971)

more than 10,000 revolutionary people in shanghai gathered in the cultural revolution square for a grand rally today to warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and warmly welcome the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending on invitation were kim jung rin, head of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee; kim man gum, deputy head of the delegation, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. cabinet; members of the delegation: kim chol man, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li bong gil, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. chagang provincial committee; han yong hak, member of the w.p.k. central committee and political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of korea; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china; and korean trainees in shanghai. the rally gave them a rousing welcome.

attending were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading comrades of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung, liu yao-tsung, chao lin-ken, chi ying-wu, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and others.

han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, also attended.

representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers and of family members of c.p.v. fallen heroes also attended.

the rally was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea. side by side on the rostrum were huge portraits of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. flanking the portraits were the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china. red flags fluttered all round the square. huge streamers inside the square read: "long live the blood-sealed great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea exclamation" "firm support to the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their

fatherland exclamation" "firm support to the three indochinese peoples in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

the gathering of shanghai workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals paid tribute to the envoys of the heroic korean people in a prolonged standing ovation as kim jung rin, kim man gum and other korean comrades-in-arms ascended the rostrum in the company of chang chun-chiao and other comrades.

the band played the national anthems of korea and china as the rally was declared open by wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

comrade chang chun-chiao made a speech of welcome (released in full separately) and comrade kim jung rin addressed the rally (released in full separately). their speeches aroused repeated bursts of warm applause. after the speeches, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms exchanged banners amid prolonged stormy applause. the banner presented to the korean party and government delegation by the rally was inscribed with "long live the blood-sealed great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea exclamation" the banner presented by the korean party and government delegation to the rally was inscribed with "long live the blood-sealed militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china exclamation"

in the stands opposite the rostrum, several thousand members of the children's organization the little red soldiers formed in the course of the rally the following words with coloured placards: "warm welcome to the korean party and government delegation exclamation" "celebrate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance exclamation" and "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and korea exclamation" the gathering shouted the slogans: "learn from the heroic korean people exclamation" "salute to the heroic korean people exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "u.s. imperialism get out of south korea, taiwan, indochina and the whole of asia, and from all the places subjected to its aggression exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "the korean people's great cause of striving for unifying the fatherland is sure to win exclamation" "the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" the rally came to an end amid the strains of "the internationale".

the rally was broadcast and telecast live.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao's Speech at Shanghai Rally

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade chang chun-chiao at the rally of the people of shanghai welcoming the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea:

respected comrade kim jung rin,

respected comrade kim man gum,

respected comrades on the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrades and friends,

today, the people of shanghai are holding this grand rally here warmly welcoming the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim jung rin and celebrating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. first of all, allow me, on behalf of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units in shanghai and the ten million shanghai people, to extend once again a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle and express high respect for comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people and the close friend of the chinese people, for the korean workers' party, for the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and for the heroic korean people exclamation

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea now visiting shanghai has brought to the people of shanghai the profound revolutionary friendship of the korean people and also news of victories scored by the korean people in their anti-imperialist struggle and in socialist construction. this is a tremendous encouragement to the people of shanghai. under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people, after winning great victory in the fatherland liberation war, have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, launched the chollima (winged horse) movement and won brilliant achievements in all fields of socialist construction. guarding the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle with a vigorous fighting spirit and high revolutionary vigilance, the korean people have smashed the repeated armed provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackey the pak jung hi puppet clique. with mounting revolutionary enthusiasm, they are now striving to fulfill the various fighting tasks set by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party. along with the people in the other parts of the country, we, the people of shanghai, regard the victories of the korean people as our own victories, and whole-heartedly wish the korean people new and even greater victories in revolution and construction.

comrades and friends,

the people of shanghai who for a long time were subjected to the enslavement and aggression by u.s. and japanese imperialism, cherish exceptionally profound feelings for the

fraternal korean people. we and the korean people had common experiences and shoulder to shoulder, we waged common struggles against the u.s. and japanese aggressors. just as comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has said: "in the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the korean and chinese people deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny." we will never forget that the fine sons and daughters of the korean people supported us with their lives and blood as early as in those years when the chinese people were waging the revolutionary civil war and the war of resistance against japan. not long after the founding of the people's republic of china, u.s. imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against korea. the people of our two countries again supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression. since the armistice, the korean people have all along vigilantly guarded the eastern outpost of the struggle against u.s. imperialism, and have further built the democratic people's republic of korea into a powerful bastion against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. each time we review the history of the struggles jointly waged by the chinese and korean peoples who are closely related like the lips and the teeth and who have shared weal and woe together, we deeply realize that the militant friendship between the people of the two countries, sealed in blood in protracted common struggles, is long tested, no force whatsoever can undermine it.

at present, u.s. imperialism is redoubling its efforts to push the so-called nixon doctrine of "using asians to fight asians". japanese militarism, being revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism, has fully revealed its wild designs and has become a dangerous force of aggression in asia. recently, agnew, a chieftain of the u.s. aggressors, rushed to seoul for scheming activities. in less than a fortnight, u.s. imperialist secretary of defence laird hurried to japan and south korea close on the heels of agnew to make further plots of aggression against china and korea. under these circumstances, it is of practical significance to further enhance our combat readiness against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and to further consolidate and strengthen the militant friendship and great unity between the peoples of the two countries. chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people said: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." resolutely following chairman mao's great teaching, we, the people of shanghai, along with the people of the whole country, will always unite with and fight and win victory together with the korean people in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the unification of their fatherland. we firmly support the eight-point programme of the korean workers' party and the d.p.r.k. government for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. we firmly support the south korean people's revolutionary struggle. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries impose a war of aggression on the chinese and korean peoples, we, the shanghai people, together with the people of the whole country, will, as always, faithfully fulfill their duties defined in the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and are determined to fight through to the end in opposing the common enemy of our two peoples. we are deeply convinced that korea with its beautiful land will certainly be unified and that the 40 million korean people

will certainly get united. u.s. imperialism must get out from taiwan, south korea, indochina and all the areas it now occupies.

comrades and friends,

on its visit to shanghai, the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea has not only brought the revolutionary friendship of the korean people to the people of shanghai but, at the same time, provided them with a good opportunity to learn from the korean people. we must learn from the korean people their heroism of fearing no vicious enemy and daring to struggle in their fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and learn from the korean people their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in building socialism. under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, the people of shanghai have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and have made certain achievements in revolution and construction. however, still more glorious and arduous tasks are ahead of us. we must continue to work hard and make due contributions to the fulfilment of all the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and to the cause of defeating the u.s. imperialists and all their running dogs. let us do still better in uniting and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary people throughout the world and advance courageously. victory shall be ours exclamation

learn from the heroic people of korea exclamation

salute to the heroic people of korea exclamation

long live the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people of china and korea exclamation

long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation

long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

Comrade Kim Jung Rin's Speech at Shanghai Mass Rally

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 14, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade kim jung rin, head of the korean party and government delegation, at the rally of the people of shanghai welcoming the delegation:

respected comrade chang chun-chiao,

respected comrades leading cadres on the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee
and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee,

dear citizens of shanghai,

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea has come to your country to take part in the celebrations in china of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. we are impressed by the warm friendship and militant feelings of the fraternal chinese people for the korean people and have been very happy these days.

today, our delegation is here attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and has the opportunity to meet the citizens of shanghai. first of all, on behalf of our delegation, i extend our sincere and deep thanks to you, and through you, to the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the entire people of shanghai for your inviting and warmly welcoming us to attend this grand rally. and i would like to convey the militant greetings of the korean people to the people of shanghai.

the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance ten years ago is an epoch-making event bringing the relations of friendly cooperation between the peoples of the two countries to a new and still higher stage. this treaty was signed against the background of raging flames of the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle against our common enemy, the imperialist aggressors, and on the basis of the deep-rooted traditional friendship between the peoples of korea and china.

the communists and patriotic people of korea and china, rallying under the banner of opposing japanese aggression, had long shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder against the japanese aggressors. in this common struggle they established the unbreakable friendly relations of kith and kin.

in the glorious years of armed resistance, which was organized and led by our people's great leader comrade kim il sung, to japanese aggression, the korean communists and revolutionary workers and peasants not only took up arms and waged an arduous struggle for 15 years to rehabilitate their fatherland but shed their blood to assist the fraternal chinese people in their revolutionary cause.

during the korean people's fatherland liberation war against armed aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the fraternal chinese people, following the teaching of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and holding aloft the banner of "resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea", sent the chinese people's volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters who shed their blood to assist our people in the struggle. after the war when our people plunged into the struggle to rebuild cities and villages on ruins, the chinese people's volunteers and the chinese people gave material, technical and moral support and aid to our rehabilitation work. today the chinese people are expressing active support for and solidarity with our people in building socialism and in the struggle for independent unification of the fatherland. i take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to you and to the entire fraternal chinese people who have all along whole-heartedly helped our people in our just struggle.

the record of the korean and chinese peoples' struggle against imperialism and its lackeys clearly shows that the destiny of our two peoples is closely bound up.

the further strengthening of the militant friendship and unity between our two peoples is necessitated by the present situation in which u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, working hand in glove, are more openly carrying out activities for a war of aggression against korea, china and other revolutionary forces in asia.

today, the u.s. imperialists are directing the spearhead of their aggression against asia, the battle front of the fiercest struggles against imperialism and the main arena of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. they are frantically engaging in scheming activities in order to easily realize their wild designs of aggression against asia by "using asians to fight asians" in line with the notorious "nixon doctrine".

under the signboard of "vietnamizing" the war, the u.s. imperialists are continuing its frenzied war of aggression throughout indochina. in south korea, they are stepping up preparations for a new war behind the scheming activities of "reducing the u.s. troops".

on the pretext of filling in the "blank" after the "reduction of the u.s. troops", the u.s. imperialists have shipped large numbers of fighter planes and modern lethal weapons into south korea, stepped up the "modernization" of the south korean puppet troops and incessantly carried out military provocations against the northern half of our republic.

in addition to engaging in constant armed provocations along the military demarcation line and repeatedly sending armed spies and espionage vessels into the northern half of our republic, the enemy has on six occasions in the last few months sent high altitude reconnaissance planes to intrude into the northern half of our republic and carry out serious hostile provocations.

meanwhile, the u.s. imperialists are energetically leading the revived japanese militarism into korea to carry out new war provocations. this has consequently aggravated the tension in our country and the whole of asia.

the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung has said: "the history of crimes committed by the japanese militarists against the asian peoples and all humanity is still fresh in the memory of peoples.

"and this crime-woven history of the japanese militarists is repeating today. the aggressive nature of japanese militarism remains unchanged and will never change."

the crafty japanese militarists, who were accustomed in history to relying on big nations to invade other countries, are today attempting to realize its old dream of the "greater east asia coprosperity sphere" with the aid of the u.s. imperialist "new asia policy". they are on the rampage. in carrying out aggression abroad, the japanese militarists used to conquer korea first and turn it into a springboard for invading the rest of asia. that is their conventional method of aggression. they therefore make our country the first target of their attack.

the japanese militarists have gone so far as to have worked out an extremely adventurous plan of war against our country. they are brazenly attempting to throw its aggressor troops into korea, clamouring for a "defence sphere of a radius of 1,000 nautical miles around tokyo". they have announced that the democratic people's republic of korea is

within the area of their war operations. their "self-defence forces" have carried out large-scale, feverish military exercises in areas similar to our country in climate and tonography. the enemy recently even dispatched many warships to our very threshold to conduct the provocative "u.s.-japan joint naval exercise".

japanese militarism also shielded u.s. imperialism in the plot to perpetuate its forcible occupation of taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china, and joined u.s. imperialism in actively pursuing a policy of aggression against the chinese people. chiming in with u.s. imperialism in its plots of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" and "independence of taiwan", japanese militarism clamoured that taiwan is "a very important factor in japan's security" and has energetically extended its tentacles of aggression into taiwan. behind the smokescreen of "aid" and "loan", the japanese reactionaries have turned taiwan into a market for dumping their surplus products, and feverishly paved the way for armed aggression. in fabricating the recent swindle of an "agreement" "on reversion of okinawa", japanese militarism went so far as to bare its fangs and utterly reveal its ambition to piratically annex the chinese people's republic's territory of tiaoyu island and other islands. all this has fully shown that the reactionary, conspiratorial collusion between u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism against korea and china has reached a very dangerous stage and that japanese militarism has more blatantly embarked on the road of armed aggression.

but the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists must not act recklessly.

the korea and china of today are not what they were yesterday, and the asia of today is not what it was yesterday.

under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party which is created by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and which has a glorious history of half a century of revolutionary struggle, the chinese people have held high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, worked hard, and turned their once backward country into a strong socialist state.

further tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the fraternal chinese people are today rallying still closer round the chinese communist party with comrade mao tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, and are waging a powerful struggle for fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and for strengthening the national economy and national defence capability in response to the revolutionary call "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

despite the frantic scheming activities of the u.s.-led imperialists, the international status of the people's republic of china is being rapidly strengthened and developed every day.

the 700 million chinese people are towering high today as asia's strong revolutionary anti-imperialist force.

no imperialist force of aggression can block the chinese people's road of advance. the korean people are overjoyed at all the achievements made by the fraternal chinese people

in revolution and construction and regard them as their own achievements, and sincerely wish the chinese people still greater success in their furture struggle.

comrades,

under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence he put forth, and have within a short period of time turned our once backward fatherland into an industrialized socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture.

in face of the daily intensified u.s. imperialist scheme of new war provocations and the japanese militarist scheme for new aggression, the working people of our country, with rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other, are carrying out socialist construction at the quickest possible speed and at the same time further strengthening national defence.

with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness, the people of our country are bringing about a new great revolutionary high tide and making innovations and creating wonders every day in their endeavour to fulfil ahead of schedule the gigantic tasks of the six-year plan set by the great leader comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea.

thanks to the thorough implementation of the party's military line, a defence system of the entire people and the whole country has been established more solidly and full preparations have been made to resolutely smash sudden attacks by the enemy and defend the fruits of the revolution.

despite the unprecedented fascist violence of u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique, the people in south korea, inspired infinitely by the might of our republic, are waging a more vigorous struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the puppet clique, a struggle for freedom, liberation and unification of the fatherland. and in this struggle, the revolutionary strength of the south korean people is growing with each passing day.

under the banner of fighting against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation, the korean people, with their solemn struggle now going on in both north and south korea, are sure to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of south korea and fulfil the historic task of unifying the fatherland.

should the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists continue to play with fire foolishly by opposing korea and china in disregard of the historical lessons and the reality of today, they will only hasten their own destruction.

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, said: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

the people of korea and china fought side by side and triumphed over their common enemy u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. today they are also fighting side by side and will continue to fight arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder till final victory.

the friendship between the people of korea and china has stood the ordeal of history; it is an unbreakable militant friendship that no force can destroy.

this friendship which has been created and fostered by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, is being consolidated and developed every day.

the current exchange of visits by party and government delegations of our two countries and the activities for korean-chinese friendship in pyongyang, the capital, hamheung and other places of our country and peking, the capital, shanghai and other places of the people's republic of china demonstrate the militant friendship and unity of the people of our two countries.

the korean people very much treasure their friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people. to achieve the common objectives and cause of both peoples, the korean people will always unite with the chinese people and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them and faithfully fulfil the obligations set in the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the korean people will, as always, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism. uniting with the people of the socialist countries and with all revolutionary peoples in asia, they will continue to fight valiantly to smash the policies of war and aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and strive for the victory of the asian people's revolutionary cause of struggle against imperialism. they will render active support and assistance to the peoples of the world in their struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism.

long live the unbreakable militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of korea and china exclamation

long live the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation

long live the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung exclamation

Korean Party and Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 14, 1971)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea left here for changsha by special plane this evening. head of the delegation is kim jung rin, member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; and deputy head of the delegation is kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. cabinet. the delegation is accompanied on its visit by chang chun-chiao, memoer of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee

and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

members of the delegation who left here for changsha are: kim chol man, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li dong gil, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. chagang provincial committee; han yong hak, member of the w.p.k. central committee and political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee; and kim jae dong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of korea.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in china, left by the same plane.

among those giving the korean comrades-in-arms a warm send-off at the airport were wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; ma tien-shui, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chou chun-lin, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; hsu ching-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; yang fu-chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang shao-yung, kao chin-jung and chao lin-ken, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other departments concerned chi ying-wu, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and huang tao.

korean trainees in shanghai were also present at the airport.

the hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of china and korea. more than 3,000 revolutionary people gave the korean party and government delegation a warm send-off with the chinese people's profound revolutionary feelings for the korean people. when delegation head kim jung rin, deputy head kim man gum and other korean comrades-in-arms arrived at the airport in the company of chang chun-chiao and other comrades, the revolutionary masses paid high tribute to their korean comrades-in-arms by beating drums and cymbals, waving the national flags of china and korea, bouquets and colourful scarves and shouting slogans.

the korean comrades-in-arms today visited factories in shanghai in the company of comrade chang chun-chiao and others. they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

Korean People's Army Unit Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 14, 1971)

a unit of the korean people's army commanded by comrade han yong ok held a meeting on july 9 to warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, reported "rodong sinmun".

up on the rostrum were a portrait of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission, and others were present at the meeting.

present on invitation were ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean military armistice commission, and members of the liaison office of the chinese people's volunteers.

in an address at the meeting, comrade han yong ok first of all dwelt on the great significance of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance by the two countries. he pointed out that the militant unity and friendly cooperation of the two peoples cemented in blood in the protracted struggle against their common enemies have been further strengthened and developed.

he congratulated the chinese people on their successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction achieved under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its head and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy head. he expressed full support for the chinese people's just struggle for the liberation of their inalienable territory taiwan province.

he severely denounced u.s. imperialism for colluding with japanese militarism in intensified war provocations against the peoples of korea, china and other asian countries.

under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, he said, the korean people have adhered to the line of carrying out economic construction and building of national defence at the same time and lay a solid foundation for the basis of a self-sustaining national economy and defence capability. the korean people will, as in the past, hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, strengthen their militant unity with their close revolutionary comrades-in-arms, the fraternal chinese people, strengthen their unity with the people of viet nam, laos, cambodia and other revolutionary people in asia and continue to fight vigorously.

then comrade ho chu-jo made a speech. he said that the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has contributed greatly to strengthening and developing the traditional friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries, defending stoutly their security and safeguarding asian and world peace.

denouncing u.s. imperialism for occupying south korea and taiwan and exposing its collusion with japanese militarism in carrying out aggressive intrigues, he pointed out that the chinese and korean peoples who still remember vividly the crimes of aggression of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will never allow them to play the bully again. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries impose a war on them, the chinese and korean peoples will resolutely discharge their obligations laid down in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and fight shoulder to shoulder against the enemy till the enemy is completely wiped out.

comrade ho chu-jo warmly praised the korean people for their great achievements in revolution and construction recorded under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, and expressed resolute support for their just struggle for the independent unification of their country.

in conclusion, comrade ho chu-jo said that the chinese people and armed forces treasure their friendship and militant unity with the korean people and the korean people's army. in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries hereafter, they and the fraternal korean people will unite together, fight together, and win victory together.

10th Anniversary of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Celebrated in Huisan, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 13, 1971)

a grand meeting in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was held recently in huisan city, capital of ryanggang province, according to k.c.n.a.

attending the meeting were kim i hun, chief secretary of the ryanggang provincial committee of the korean workers' party; pak yong sop, chairman of the ryanggang provincial people's committee; as well as party and government leaders of huisan city li song gun and ju song hui and other korean comrades.

china's kirin provincial friendship delegation led by chang ying, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the meeting on invitation.

the meeting was addressed by pak yong sop and chang ying.

pak yong sop said that the signing of the treaty has made great contributions to smashing the activities of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, defending the security of korea and china and the fruits of victory of their revolution and maintaining peace in asia and the world.

facing with the intensified aggressive collusion between the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists against korea, china and the revolutionary people of asia, the treaty is becoming more and more important. the development of the situation requires further strengthening of the unbreakable alliance between the two countries, he said.

he pointed out that today the korean and chinese people are struggling in harmonious coordination against the aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and closely support and cooperate with each other. he stressed that the korean people, loyal to the profound revolutionary friendship formed in history and the fundamental spirit of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, will make the utmost effort to strengthen their friendly solidarity with the fraternal chinese people.

chang ying in his speech said that the ties of friendship and cooperation between china and korea were forged in a protracted course of history. china and korea are friendly neighbours like the lips and the teeth; the people of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing the same weal and woe; and the kirin province and the ryanggang province are close neighbours sharing the water of the same river.

he said that the militant friendship founded by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung is based on proletarian internationalism and has been developed in the protracted struggle against the common enemy.

chang ying warmly praised the korean people's glorious achievements in socialist construction won under the brilliant leadership of their respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung. he expressed firm support for the korean people's struggle for independent, peaceful unification of the country.

he stressed that the chinese and korean people will fight on shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against their common enemy.

he expressed the firm belief that the militant friendship cemented in blood between the chinese and korean people is unbreakable and will be consolidated and developed in the future.

banners were exchanged as gifts between the korean and chinese sides at the meeting.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives All Members of Chinese Party, Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 13, 1971)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received this morning the chinese party and government delegation with li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head.

comrade kim il sung had a most cordial and friendly talk with the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation.

the members of the chinese party and government delegation present on the occasion were: comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; comrade li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k.

present at the reception on the korean side were: comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet; comrade o jin u, member of the political committee of the party central committee, secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; comrade ho dam, member of the party central committee and minister of foreign affairs; comrade kim yong nam, member of the party central committee and vice-director of a department of the party central committee.

after the reception, comrade kim il sung gave a dinner in honour of the chinese party and government delegation.

10th Anniversary of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Celebrated in Sineuijoo, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 13, 1971)

a grand meeting was held in sineuijoo, capital of north pyongan province, on july 10 to warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, according to "rodong sinmun".

kim byong ryul, chief secretary of the north pyongan provincial committee of the korean workers' party; kim chang bok, chairman of the north pyongan provincial people's committee; and han ryong sok, chairman of the north pyongan provincial committee of the korea-china friendship association, attended the meeting.

china's liaoning provincial friendship delegation led by pai chien, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and chinese railway workers in sineuijoo also attended the meeting on invitation.

kim chang bok and pai chien addressed the meeting.

kim chang bok said that ten years ago, in face of the daily intensified aggression and new war provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, korea and china signed the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. this was an epoch-making event which further consolidated the unbreakable militant friendship and ties of flesh and blood formed in history between our two peoples. it was a big blow to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

this treaty is of greater significance at present when u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarists are daily intensifying their aggressive collusion against korea, china and the revolutionary people in asia, he said.

he stressed that should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries embark on to the path of new war adventures despite the repeated warnings given by the korean people, the chinese people and the peace-loving people in asia and the world, they would inevitably meet their doom.

he congratulated the chinese people on their achievements won in socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and high initiative.

he expressed the firm belief that the korean and chinese peoples will further strengthen their solidarity and jointly fight to the end against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

pai chien in his speech conveyed to the people of north pyongan province the warmest regards and respects of the people of liaoning province. he said that the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was an expression of the strong desire of the chinese and korean peoples to fight against their common enemy with the strength of their unity, a reliable guarantee for the defence of the security of the two countries and a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

he pointed out that this treaty is of greater significance today when u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are stepping up their collusion and directing their spearhead of aggression against the people of china, korea, indochina and other people of asia.

he said that should u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism rekindle the flames of war of aggression, the people of liaoning province and all the chinese people will closely unite with the fraternal korean people as they did in the past and fight together through to the end. the 3,000 ri beautiful land of korea will be reunified, the 40 million korean people will be able to have reunion and the chinese people will liberate their sacred territory taiwan.

he said that the korean people under the leadership of the korean workers' party led by their great leader comrade kim il sung have won great victories under the banner of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in the fatherland liberation war and in socialist construction after the war. the chinese people in liaoning province regard the korean people's brilliant victory as their own. he wished the korean people greater successes in their socialist construction in the future.

the korean and chinese sides presented banners to each other.

Tsinghua University Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

more than 1,500 revolutionary teachers and students of tsinghua university warmly celebrated the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance here today at a meeting attended by comrades-in-arms from the korean embassy in peking.

attending the meeting on invitation were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, counsellor ma jang ok and his wife, commercial counsellor choi jong keun and his wife, military attache sr. col. jang rae hyen and his wife, and other comrades from the korean embassy. when ambassador hyun jun keuk and other korean comrades-in-arms arrived at the university, the revolutionary teachers and students, imbued with feelings of friendship for the fraternal korean people, gave them a warm welcome.

attending the meeting were shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of the chinese organizations concerned hsing jen-hsien and yeh cheng-chang.

liu cheng-neng, deputy secretary of the university party committee and vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting. he said: today our korean comrades-in-arms join us in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. this is a very great encouragement to us. we revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of the university will always follow chairman mao's teaching and firmly unite with the korean people and fight to the end to defeat the common enemies.

ho hsing-huan, member of the chinese journalists' delegation recently back from a visit to korea, made a report on the visit. she gave a detailed account of the brilliant achievements of the korean people in socialist construction and in developing culture and education. she warmly praised the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and korea, friendship and unity sealed in blood in the course of protracted struggle against the common enemies. she said: today the peoples of china and korea are united more closely than ever before in the struggle against the common enemies. if the u.s.-japanese reactionaries should forget the historical lessons and dare to unleash a new war of aggression against the chinese and korean peoples, they would surely come to grief in face of the strength of unity of the peoples of china and korea.

ambassador hyun jun keuk addressed the meeting amid warm applause. he said: the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance reflects the common aspirations of the korean and chinese people to fight shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies to the very end. he pointed out: the present situation demands that we further strengthen and develop the militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people. ambassador hyun jun keuk strongly condemned u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for carrying on provocative activities against the peoples of korea and china. he said: under the wise leadership

of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, the forty million korean people are stepping up economic construction and strengthening national defence more energetically. they are making full preparations so as to deal decisive blows at any aggressors who dare to invade us.

ambassador hyun jun keuk praised the chinese people who had been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution for the achievements they had made in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung. he hoped that the students and teachers of the university would make greater efforts in ideological education, strive to become pace-setters in studies and productive labour and be reliable successors to the cause of the chinese revolution always loyal to chairman mao.

the meeting was rounded off by a show of the documentary "heroic people, brilliant achievements", which was shot by the chinese journalists' delegation during its visit to korea.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Pays Friendly Visit to Hamhung City

(NCNA-English Hamhung, July 14, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and comrade li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head, arrived here this morning by special train for a friendly visit and was accorded a very magnificent and warm welcome by more than one hundred thousand people of various circles.

accompanying the delegation were korean party and government leaders comrades pak sung chul and yang hyong sop, as well as comrade li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army.

today the whole city of hamhung was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the korean and chinese peoples. erected on the platform of the railway station were a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. national flags of korea and china fluttered in the air. hung on tall buildings and across the main streets were innumerable red flags and many large posters and streamers inscribed with: "warm welcome to the friendship envoys of the chinese people exclamation" "strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle exclamation" "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" "long live the workers' party of korea exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

present at the station to warmly welcome the chinese comrades-in-arms were hyon mu gwang, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and chief secretary of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the w.p.k.; kim se bong, chairman of the provincial people's committee; chong jong gi, chairman of the provincial committee for rural management; ryu su hong, chairman of the provincial planning commission; pak song gwan, chief secretary of the hamhung municipal committee of the workers' party; kang nui won, chairman of the hamhung municipal people's committee; li jong hyuk, chairman of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the korea-china friendship association; and major general li haw yong, leader of the korean people's army units in the hamhung area.

upon the arrival of the special train, comrade hyon mu gwang and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with comrade li hsien-nien, comrade li teh-sheng and others. the band played welcome music. a group of korean girls in national costumes presented bouquets to the chinese comrades.

then, comrade li hsien-nien, accompanied by comrades pak sung chul and hyon mu gwang, and comrade li teh-sheng, accompanied by comrades yang hyong sop and kim se bong, left by open cars for the guest house. they were given a grand and rousing welcome by the people of the city lining the streets.

along the route to the guest house, the welcoming masses waved red flags and bouquets, beat drums and gongs, sang and danced and cheered most joyfully to greet the chinese comrades-in-arms. artists and young men and women performed colourful dances. innumerable coloured ribbons were placed on the streets which the motorcade drove through. the masses showered paper flower petals over the cars of the chinese comrades-in-arms. thousands upon thousands of balloons were let off to the air. the grand and rousing welcome accorded to the chinese comrades-in-arms by people from all walks of life in hamhung city once again demonstrated the profound militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the korean and chinese peoples.

the officials of the chinese embassy in korea arrived here together with the chinese delegation.

PLA Unit in Peking Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1971)

over one thousand commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army unit stationed in peking warmly and jubilantly celebrated today the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance at a meeting attended by comrades-in-arms from the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here.

present were ambassador hyun jun keuk and his wife, counsellor ma jang ok and his wife, military attache sr. col. jang rae hyen and his wife and other comrades from the embassy.

present were leading members of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army li kang and wu chung-hui,

leading members of the unit concerned chang liang-yu and chen hsien-ta, and leading members of other departments concerned yin tso-chen and yen cheng-chang.

comrade chen hsien-ta addressed the meeting. he said: the peoples and armies of china and korea are brothers and comrades-in-arms who go through thick and thin together and share weal and woe. to defeat the common enemies, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the peoples and armies of the two countries supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder and won great victories. in the future struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, we will always unite with the fraternal korean people and the comrades-in-arms of the korean people's army and fight and win victories together with them.

hu chi-kun, a member of the chinese journalists' delegation recently back from a visit to korea, gave the meeting an account of the visit. he cited many vivid examples to illustrate the militant life of the korean people's army. he said: with the kind attention of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, the korean people's army has built itself into a strong army with high political and ideological consciousness and military skills. the people and people's army of korea are stronger than ever before. if the u.s.-japanese reactionaries should take reckless actions, they would surely come to grief.

hu chi-kun also related the brilliant achievements of the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he warmly praised the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and korea sealed in blood in the struggle against the common enemies.

sr. col. jang rae hyen then addressed the meeting. he, first of all, conveyed the warm festival greetings and militant salute of the commanders and fighters of the people's army of korea to the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. he pointed out: the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is a reliable guarantee for defeating the aggressors headed by u.s. imperialism, safeguarding the security and the revolutionary gains of the two countries and defending peace in asia and in the world.

sr. col. jang rae hyen pointed out: working hands in glove with each other, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are even more wildly carrying out conspiratorial activities of aggression and war against korea, china and other asian countries. he said: our two peoples and armies are filled with firm determination. if the situation so demands, we will, as we did in the past, unite and fight together in the same trench to defeat the aggressors thoroughly.

the meeting was rounded off by the showing of the documentary "heroic people, brilliant achievements" shot by the chinese journalists' delegation during its visit to korea.

Chinese Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1971)

a 15-member chinese visiting group to korea led by comrade li chih-wen left here by train for pyongyang this afternoon.

seeing the group off at the railway station were leading members and staff members of the travel and tourism administrative bureau of china cheng yu-chu, chang yu, li chuan-chung, pi hsuen-chien and chung hui.

also at the station were choi jong keun, commercial counsellor, and chang in hwan, second secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

Chinese Party, Government Delegation Visits Ryongsong Machine Building Factory

(NCNA-English Hamnung, July 14, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and comrade li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head, paid a visit to the well-known ryongsong machine building factory this afternoon, accompanied by korean party and government leaders comrades pak sung chul, hyon mu gwang and yang hyong sop. they were welcomed by over 20,000 people of the place who lined the street.

pak song gwan, chief secretary of the hamhung municipal committee of the korean workers' party, kang hui won, chairman of the hamnung municipal people's committee, and other responsible party and government cadres of the locality enthusiastically welcomed the chinese party and government delegation at the entrance of the factory, and accompanied the chinese comrades-in-arms in going round the workshops. pon il byong, head of the ryongsong machine building factory, told the delegation the factory's enormous achievements in restoring and increasing production scored under the cordial concern and instruction of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. he requested the chinese party and government delegation to convey the best regards of the korean brother workers to the chinese brother workers. chinese delegation head li hsien-nien extended warm congratulations on the factory's achievements and wished the korean working brothers more enormous victory in the future. he presented the factory with a colour photograph of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, meeting and shaking hands with premier kim il sung, the great leader of korean people.

after the visit, the chinese party and government delegation was given a cordial send-off by the masses lining the street.

the chinese party and government delegation saw a superb performance of revolutionary dances and music in the hamhung theatre at the sunset.

Korean Party and Government Delegation Visits Chairman Mao's Home Village

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 15, 1971)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, as its head and kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., as its deputy head, today visited shaoshan, home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. accompanying the delegation were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

the members of the delegation who visited shaoshan today are: kim chol man, li bong gil, han yong hak, kim gil hyon and kim jae bong; as well as korean comrades-in-arms including kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and personnel accompanying the delegation.

also accompanying the delegation on its visit to shaoshan were wan ta and li chen-chun, standing committee members of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; and shang tzu-chin, member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

the shaoshan area was astir as the happy news spread. workers, people's commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, students and cadres gathered early in the morning for the arrival of the korean people's envoys, cherishing profound revolutionary feelings and high respect for the comrades-in-arms from korea. there was a scene of jubilation when delegation head kim jung rin and deputy delegation head kim man gum and the other korean comrades-in-arms arrived at shaoshan from changsha by train at 10 a.m. people beat drums and cymbals, waved the national flags of china and korea, bouquets and colourful scarves and shouted: "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

mao tse-pu, first secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan area committee and chairman of shaoshan area revolutionary committee, ma ming-hsi and ma yu-ching, leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shaoshan, and mao ti-chiu, secretary of the c.p.c. branch of the shaoshan production brigade, cordially shook hands with the korean comrades-in-arms, extending to them a warm welcome.

delegation head kim jung rin and deputy head kim man gum and the other korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace in shaoshan and the exhibition hall attached to it. they had pictures taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace together with the chinese comrades accompanying them on the visit.

the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon today to warmly welcome the korean party and government delegation and the other visiting korean comrades and to celebrate, together with the korean comrades-in-arms, the tenth

anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

also present at the banquet were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and the other chinese comrades who accompanied the delegation on the visit.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and korea. on behalf of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the people of the province, comrade yang ta-yi paid tribute and expressed deep gratitude to the korean party and government delegation for its visit to shaoshan. the guests and hosts drunk many toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people of china and korea in the struggle against the common enemies, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the people of shaoshan were greatly encouraged by the visit of the korean party and government delegation. they were determined to learn from the korean people their revolutionary spirit and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

the korean party and government delegation had arrived in changsha from shanghai by special plane on the evening of july 14.

the korean comrades-in-arms returned to peking from changsha by special plane this evening in the company of chang chun-chiao, han nien-lung and other comrades. they were greeted at the airport by wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hyun jun keuk, member of the korean party and government delegation and korean ambassador to china; and others.

on their arrival in and departure from changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by leading party, government and army comrades of hunan province and changsha city including yang ta-yi, chang li-hsien, wan ta, li chen-chun, shang tzu-chin, and ching lin.

Peking Iron and Steel Company Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

two thousand workers of the capital iron and steel company in peking today warmly celebrated the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance at a meeting attended by comrades-in-arms from the korean embassy here.

present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife; ma jang ok, counsellor, and his wife; choi jong keun, commercial counsellor; sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and his wife; and other comrades from the korean embassy.

upon their arrival the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by chu kun, vice-chairman, and other leading members, of the company revolutionary committee, as well as revolutionary workers.

tiao hung, vice-chairman of the company revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting. he said: the profound friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people in their common struggle against u.s. imperialist and japanese militarist aggression is very precious. following chairman mao's teachings, the workers of the capital iron and steel company will, together with the people of the whole country, always unite with the fraternal korean people, fight side by side and win victories together with them.

kuo chuan-yu, member of the chinese journalists' delegation recently back from a visit to korea, made a report at the meeting on the visit. he warmly praised the brilliant achievements of the heroic korean people in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. he said: the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army maintain high vigilance against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. he pointed out: the democratic people's republic of korea is today a strong bulwark in the anti-imperialist outpost in the east. he gave a vivid account of the profound feelings and friendship of the korean people for the chinese people as exist between brothers and comrades-in-arms. he said: the militant friendship which is personally forged by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and which has been sealed in blood in the struggle against the common enemy, is unbreakable.

ambassador hyun jun keuk began to speak amid enthusiastic applause. he first conveyed the warmest festive greetings and cordial regards of the korean working class and people to the chinese working class and people. he pointed out: the ten years since the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has testified to the fact that this treaty has contributed tremendously to safeguarding the security and socialist gains of the two countries, smashing new war activities and provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and defending peace in asia and the world.

the ambassador pointed out: working hand in glove, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are intensifying activities of aggression and war against korea, china and other countries in asia. he said: today, the might of korea and china has increased unprecedentedly. should u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism dare to unleash an adventurous war of aggression against us, death would await them.

the meeting was overflown with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and korea. the meeting was followed by a show of the documentary "heroic people, brilliant achievements", which was shot by the chinese journalists' delegation during its visit to korea.

attending the meeting were leading members of the organizations concerned including hsing jen-hsien and yen cheng-chang.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Bank Delegation Visits Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, July 13, 1971)

a chinese bank delegation headed by lin chi-hsin concluded today a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

during its tour starting from june 28, the delegation visited kim lien hamlet in nam dan district of nghe an province, the birth place of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, and the former residence of president ho chi minh. it also visited factories, enterprises and agricultural co-operatives that have rendered meritorious service to the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to socialist construction. the delegation was accorded warm welcome and hospitality wherever it went. it also exchanged experience in their work with vietnamese comrades concerned.

le thanh nghi, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, received the delegation on the afternoon of july 10. the vice-premier had a very cordial and friendly talk with the leader and members of the delegation.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh Arrives in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and minister of foreign affairs, and other vietnamese comrades arrived here by special plane yesterday on their way home from the people's republic of mongolia.

meeting the vietnamese comrades at the airport were comrades chiu hui-tso, chi peng-fei, shen chien and lu wei-chao.

present at the airport were:

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. emoassy in peking; and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

also present was l. badamragchaa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in peking.

comrade chiu hui-tso gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of comrade nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades.

Premier Chou En-lai and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and comrade chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with comrade nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh and Other Vietnamese Comrades Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1971)

comrade nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and minister of foreign affairs, and other vietnamese comrades left here by special plane for home this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by comrades chiu hui-tso, chi peng-fei, shen chien, lu wei-chao and other comrades.

also present were:

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Visits Gilgit Agency, Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, July 14, 1971)

a chinese border trade delegation headed by tsui nsing arrived in gilgit agency of pakistan on july 7, and was accorded a warm welcome by the political agent and officers and officials of gilgit and members of the trade syndicate. thousands of people assembled in gilgit from far-flung areas to welcome the chinese border trade delegation. they shouted slogans such as "long live pakistan-china friendship" and showered flowers on the delegation, according to a.p.p.

the report said that the gilgit agency and bultistan agency, head of gilgit town and gilgit trade representatives held garden party and receptions successively in honour of the chinese border trade delegation.

on july 12, a border trade agreement for transaction of goods between china's sinkiang and pakistan's gilgit agency was signed, according to a press note of the press information department of the pakistan government.

the chinese border trade delegation was warmly seen off when it left pakistan for home, the press note said.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Cable of Thanks from 9th Conference of Palestine National Council to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Cairo, July 12, 1971)

the ninth conference of the palestine national council yesterday adopted a cable to premier chou en-lai, extending to him the deepest gratitude for his message to the conference and for the support of the chinese government and people to the palestinian revolution.

premier chou en-lai's message was read at the conference on july 8.

the cable to premier chou en-lai, signed by khaled fahoum, chairman of the current conference of the palestine national council, and yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization, reads in full:

great comrade chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

on behalf of the palestine national council and all palestinian revolutionary fighters who are engaged now in the most violent battles against u.s. aggressors and their zionist and reactionary tools in the area, we would like to express our deepest gratitude for your brotherly cable. this cable expresses the most sincere feelings and the greatest militant wishes which represent our mutual unity in the struggle against one enemy, u.s. imperialism and its stooges including zionism and reactionary forces.

we would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm our deepest gratitude for the noble attitude of support of the government and people of the people's republic of china to our palestinian revolution in all fields and scopes.

the palestine arab people will never forget this brotherly support.

while standing together in one trench against our u.s. imperialist enemies and their zionist and reactionary stooges, we shall continue the struggle honestly and forcefully supported by honest comrades and friends foremost among whom comes the people's republic of china whose brotherly support we enjoy.

we will continue our liberation struggle until u.s. imperialism is defeated together with all its stooges.

please accept, together with great chairman mao and china's friendly people, our greetings and those of the palestinian fighters and palestinian people.

struggle until victory.

(signed)

khaled fahoum
chairman of the palestine national council

yasser arafat
commander-in-chief of the palestinian revolution forces,
chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization

CHINA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Youth League Delegation of South West African People's Organization Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

the youth league delegation of the south west african people's organization (swapo) headed by homateni kaluenja left here by air today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the guests and had a friendly conversation with them on july 13.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned liu kuang-ya, shih huang and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Delegation of Preparatory Committee of National Congress of Socialist League of Sudan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

a delegation of the preparatory committee of the national congress of the socialist league of the sudan led by ahmed abdel halim mohamed, under-secretary of youth, sports and social affairs, arrived here by air at noon today after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea. the delegation has come to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

members of the delegation are: kamil mangoub mirghani, samuel lupai laila and faysal abdalea babiker.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the organizations concerned and staff members hao chien-kang, chen shu-huai, ho kung-kai, wang hsiao-yi, li chiao, hu li-peng, wang chang-ting, chang chih-hsiang, wen chao-hsiang and yao wen-ching.

also present were: abdel wahab zainulabidin, ambassador of the democratic republic of the sudan to china, and abdalla m. sidahmed, first secretary of the sudanese embassy; han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; and hamid wafi, the sudanese member of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau.

in the evening, wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet in honour of the sudanese friends.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Visiting Group of Swedish Clarte Federation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all the members of the visiting group of the swedish clarte federation. leader of the group is hans jonsson, member of the central executive committee of the federation, and deputy leader is ann-li jordahl, member of the editorial department of the federation's organ "clarte".

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, yu chun, hsu chung-ching, meng ko-huan, liu peng, li pao-cheng, pan shih-chiang and chu pao-chen.

Visiting Group of Swedish Clarte Federation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1971)

the visiting group of the swedish clarte federation with hans jonsson, member of the central executive committee of the federation, as its leader and ann-li jordant, member of the editorial department of the federation's organ "clarte", as its deputy leader left here by train for home today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

the group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned and staff, including cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien, chu kun, meng ko-huan, liu peng and wang ern-ching.

during its stay in china, the group visited peking, nanking, shanghai, anyuan, changsha and shaoshan. the delegation was given a warm welcome and friendly reception by the local people.

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LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

An Important Subject of Study

- An investigation report on the effort of Dairen Steel Works in increasing labor productivity and tapping potentialities of the enterprise

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 14, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches: "Revolution means the liberation of productive forces. It stimulates the development of productivity." In accordance with this great teaching, the revolutionary committee of Dairen Steel Works conscientiously study the books of Marx and Lenin and the works of Chairman Mao in close relation with reality of the three major revolutionary struggles, vigorously criticize the "theory of productivity" spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, firmly uphold the guideline of promoting revolution and stimulating production, develop in depth a production-increase and economy campaign, and have produced good results and gained experience in raising labor productivity continuously and tapping the potentialities of the enterprise.

In 1970, this works overfulfilled in an all-round way the state plan 85 days ahead of schedule. Total output value of steel and rolled steel and other industrial production reached the highest levels in history. Costs of comparable products dropped by over 20 percent compared with 1969. With respect to profits surrendered to the state, the state plan was overfulfilled by 76 percent. Labor productivity rose by 64 percent compared with the previous highest level. The object of increasing output but reducing manpower was achieved. For the first quarter of 1971, the factory's output,quality and other main targets surpassed the state plans while labor productivity showed a rise of 47 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The factory has thus joined the advanced ranks of the whole country.

To raise labor productivity is an important problem. One important factor lay behind the relatively satisfactory results achieved by Dairen Steel Works in raising labor productivity and exploring the potentialities of an enterprise. It was the leading members of the factory leading the broad masses of workers in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts. In the process, the "theory of two points" was promoted and the "theory of one point" opposed. The dialectical-materialistic viewpoint was applied in analyzing, studying and solving a string of problems in the daily routine of work and in correctly handling the relations between revolution and production, between revolutionization and the popularization of science, between product quality and quantity, between concentrating on one principal industry and multiple undertakings.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between Revolution and Production

From practice, the revolutionary committee of Dairen Steel Works came to understand that correct handling of the relations between revolution and production was a fundamental guarantee for raising labor productivity and tapping enterprise potentialities. As far as this problem was concerned, two incidents gave the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the revolutionary committee great enlightment and education.

The first incident: Early in 1970, a certain workshop discussed the state plans. Some individual leading members thought that despite old and worn equipment, a limited working staff, and "defective" raw and other materials, they overfulfilled the 1969 state plan. But it was like "an old ox harnessed to a rickety vehicle having made it over the top of a slope." Production had reached its limits, in their opinion. As a result, these people worked out figures behind closed doors in a blind way." Put forward was a plan calling for only a slight increase in production over 1969. Brought to the workers, the plan became an immediate target of mass criticism. Everyone said, "This is as good as a circus motor car--revolving and turning in circles without getting ahead."

Another incident: Support for the construction efforts of fraternal units left the No. 2 workshop with a staff cut by 30 percent and equipment by 75 percent. Because the leadership of the workshop gave prominence to proletarian politics, aroused the masses to the full and launched a vigorous mass movement for tapping potentials and turning out sets of equipment, output was raised three times the highest production level reached prior to the giving of support for fraternal units. It won the praise of the masses.

A deeper understanding of things was acquired in their comparison. A comparison between the two incidents showed that a different way of thinking or a different approach to things brought in its wake different results.

Where lay the point? The members of the revolutionary committee of the revolutionary committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work" and vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Through

study and criticism, they came to understand that by carrying out production for its own sake seeing only things but not the human factor and remaining blind to the socialist activism latent in the broad revolutionary masses, it would be impossible to make a success of production. Only by putting revolution in command of production would it be possible to arouse the activism of the broad revolutionary masses to the full and give a boost to the vigorous development of revolution and production.

A socialist enterprise must develop production, but this must be placed under the command of politics. If we pay sole attention to production to the neglect of revolution, we shall lose our bearing and go astray. A socialist enterprise must persevere in giving prominence to proletarian politics but politics is no substitute for production. By paying attention only to revolution without promoting production and letting production follow its own course, we are actually engaged in armchair politics and are basically unmindful of the leading role of politics in production. Only by promoting revolution without forgetting its "leading role" and carrying out production without forgetting its "commander," and never forgetting to put proletarian politics in the fore can we arouse the activism of the broad revolutionary masses to the full. And only in this way can we continuously raise labor productivity.

Through study and criticism, the members of the revolutionary committee of the factory raised their ideological consciousness. They came to understand that they must hold high the brilliant banner of the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Mill," give prominence to proletarian politics, vigorously promote revolution and stimulate production, and put revolution in command of the whole process of production. That is to say, they must direct vigorous efforts to class struggle without getting disoriented and pay constant attention to new trends in class struggle; direct vigorous efforts to ideological and political-line education and continuously raise the consciousness of two-line struggle by unfolding revolutionary mass criticism; direct vigorous efforts to educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and promote ideological revolutionization of people; direct vigorous efforts to education in the idea of the whole and foster the revolutionary spirit of bearing in mind the situation as a whole and keeping one's mind on one's duties.

In 1970, at a time of an upsurge in the production-increase and economy campaign in the No. 1 rolling workshop, some bad element deliberately carried out sabotage. This interfered with the normal progress of production. Getting hold of this incident, the revolutionary committee gave the broad masses education in class struggle. This made everyone realize that the process of tapping the potentials of an enterprise was marked from beginning to end by violent class struggle. Thereafter, the heavier a task the greater the efforts they would devote to class struggle. This gave a boost to the in-depth development of the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign.

In the light of the reality of the three major revolutionary struggles, the revolutionary committee of the factory lifted to the high plane of two-road struggle such points as blazing new trails or maintaining the status quo, keeping hands busy or stretching them out for aid, practicing economy or

being wasteful, etc., and tried to know them from that level. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the broad revolutionary masses considerably raised their consciousness of line struggle. Getting hold of such previous wasteful practices as filling up reclaimed sea fronts with steel scraps and paving roads with crude coal, they unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. Everyone was made to understand that the steel works was not unable to do something to tap potentials. Rather it was the erroneous idea, "production had reached its peak and potentials were exhausted," that was to blame. To tap potentials, we must first pay attention to the ideological factor and two-line struggle. Thus a mass campaign was spectacularly unfolded to save raw and other materials. To solve the problem of electricity shortage, the workers of the steel-refining workshop tried in every way to improve on technical work processes. This enabled the consumption of electric power to reach the national advanced level. By using furnace ashes to make coal balls, the workers of the mechanical power workshop saved a large quantity of coal and coke. The workers also recovered the waste steel formerly used for coastal reclamation. Over the past year and more, they have recovered over 13,000 tons of steel scrap.

The revolutionary committee of the factory also combined education in recalling the bitterness of the past in the light of the sweetness of the present with a vigorous effort in launching Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Economy propaganda teams with old workers as their mainstay were organized to penetrate into the midst of workshops to conduct education in industry and thrift among the broad masses. Thus the effort to raise labor productivity and tap the potentials of an enterprise was associated with the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and socialist construction. The great guideline of "relying on our own efforts" and "fighting amid hardship" put forward by Chairman Mao was brought a step closer to firm implementation at every basic level.

The workers of the factory also repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must advocate the practice of taking the whole situation into account." They vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line as well as the erroneous idea of "three evasions," i.e., evading the difficult jobs, evading those production jobs of only small quantities and evading the production jobs with only a small profit margin. They came to understand the principle that parts make up the whole and yet were subordinate to the whole with the whole reigning supreme and assuming command. They resolutely lived up to the aim of "three devotions", i.e., devoting every ounce of energy to jobs helpful to the war preparation effort and construction of the hinterland; devoting redoubled efforts by every means to jobs helpful to a larger project; devoting energetic efforts to jobs helpful to agriculture, in a cooperative and spontaneous spirit. In 1970, while fulfilling 140 percent of the state plan, this factory fulfilled its list of orders, meeting both quality and quantity specifications.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between Revolutionization and Popularization of Science

From practice, the revolutionary committee of Dairen Steel Works came to understand that the correct handling of the relations between revolutionization and the popularization of science was vital to a continuous effort in raising labor productivity and tapping the potentials of an enterprise. Revolutionization constitutes an ideological basis and a great driving force for the popularization of science. But revolutionization unaccompanied by the popularization of science and a strict scientific attitude can bring no lasting mass enthusiasm. Only by combining a strong revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude and combining subjective activity with a grasp of objective laws and devoting vigorous efforts to technical innovations and assiduous efforts to the reform of irrational organization of the use of labor can we continuously raise labor productivity.

During the mass technical innovation campaign, there once appeared two tendencies: Some people regarded foreign equipment as something of a high degree of precision which could not be improved upon. Some others considered foreign equipment old and worn and past the stage of proper functioning. After all, can such equipment be improved upon and put to proper use?

In the No. 1 rolling workshop, the revolutionary committee of the factory called a meeting and lifted this problem to the high plane of two-line struggle for an analysis. The No. 650 blank-cutting machine of the No. 1 rolling workshop was formerly produced by a "foreign specialist" after the pattern of the so-called "most advanced" equipment of a foreign country. In fact, its efficiency was very low. In spite of this, the "foreign specialist" put it high on a pedestal. Even in changing a screw, the workers must first approach this "specialist" for approval.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Shatter the bonds of foreign rules and follow our own road of industrial development," the workers of the No. 1 rolling workshop vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's slavish comprador philosophy and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." They altered this set of foreign equipment. After many experiments, they turned out successfully automatic steel plate-turning equipment by using five steel plates and three rods. This did away with the heavy manual job of turning plates over with massive clamps. By using several thin plates, they turned out an oil inlet for a furnace and improved a vertical cutting machine. Such innovations allowed a saving of 30 percent of working personnel. Production efficiency was raised by 100 percent.

Everyone at the factory took a look at the revolutionary spirit of the working masses of the No. 1 rolling workshop and his own shortcomings in the ideological field. Through comparison and analysis, everyone came to understand deeply that any equipment or technological process was a result of people's knowledge of the objective in practice. Man's knowledge of a truth develops from a low to a high level and knows no end. The "one dividing into two" viewpoint must be applied to modern equipment and technology. Superstitious ideas absolutely must not be allowed. We must make

rational use of modern equipment in its aspects favorable to production development but also boldly improve on its aspects hampering production. We must not only refrain from excluding the study of a foreign country's advanced experience but also show the courage in blazing new trails on our own. We cannot simply give up as being useless old equipment and old technological processes. After an alteration, old equipment can be brought back to its prime of life to serve socialist construction. Therefore, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In doing any kind of work, we must launch a mass movement," they aroused the masses to the full and organized a "three-in-one" technical innovation group with old workers as its mainstay. A technical innovation movement for "improvement, manufacture and invention" was launched in the whole factory.

By "improvement," we mean improving foreign or old equipment incompatible with the needs in the development of productivity.

By "manufacture," we mean making on our own urgently needed new equipment.

By "invention," we mean inventing new products and new technological processes in the light of our national resources and the state's urgent needs.

Over the past year, this factory introduced 558 technical innovations, 85 of them major ones. It remade over 100 sets of foreign or old equipment and successfully turned out over 200 sets of equipment such as rolling machines, electric furnaces, large-size transformers, medium-sized oxygen-producing machines, hoists, etc. This made for the emancipation of workers from the bonds of strenuous manual labor. Labor productivity was raised considerably.

During the technical innovation mass campaign, this factory started with revolutionary mass criticism in overcoming the Right-leaning conservative idea of "matching higher production with more workers" and the blindly optimistic idea, "It is simple to increase output and pare the work force." They reformed the irrational organization of the use of labor and wiped out the boundaries between different kinds of work. A mass campaign "to specialize in one field and be adept at many others" was launched.

Now this factory has basically achieved the objective of "production workers being capable of inspecting and repairing equipment, and repair workers capable of turning out equipment." It has also attained the goal of "minor equipment repairs are done in a work section, repairs of medium difficulty are done in a workshop, and major repairs are done in the factory." Many workers have acquired two or three skills and overcome the previous phenomenon of production workers standing idle while their machines are being repaired and repair workers remaining idle while production goes on. Activism for production on the part of the broad worker masses is given full play. Labor forces are further liberated. Meanwhile, the factory has tightened up on efforts toward better troops and simple administration. Superfluous nonproductive personnel are mostly redirected to posts to strengthen production.

During the technical innovation campaign for "improvement, manufacture and invention," the workers developed the revolutionary spirit of "relying on our own efforts" and "fighting amidst hardship." They doggedly threw something small into a fight for something big and something native into a fight for something modern. They renovated old equipment and put waste materials to use as they cleared old stocks and took inventory in storehouses. They lived up to the aim of spending a little and achieving much. For the whole of 1970, the factory increased its production capacity by 25 percent, while capital investment was less than 20 percent of the usual amount repaired for all new construction projects.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between Quality and Quantity

In practice, the revolutionary committee of Dairen Steel Works came to understand that a continuous effort to raise labor productivity and tap enterprise potentials must go hand in hand with the correct handling of the relations between quality and quantity. As far as this problem is concerned, the factory has remained for long the scene of a heated struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line calling for "profit in command" and "material incentives," some people purely sought quantity to the neglect of quality and even went to the length of speculation and profiteering and churning out slipshod products in a vain attempt to direct socialist enterprise toward the evil road of capitalism. After the great proletarian cultural revolution began, the broad revolutionary masses vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-running line but "Liu's poison" was not thoroughly eliminated. Some people still neglected quality. Their argument was that quality was to be blamed for a lower output. They erroneously set quantity in opposition to quality.

With this problem in mind, the revolutionary committee of the factory conscientiously studied the relevant viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and vigorously criticized idealism and metaphysics existing in the problem of quality. Through study and criticism, everyone came to understand that quantity and quality formed a dialectical unity and so was the production of plentiful, quick, satisfactory and economical results. Quantity counts a lot. Without quantity, quality just does not enter the picture. But poor quality or a shortened life of use of a product means a cut in quantity. The kind of quantity sought by us comes in good quality and great variety. On the basis of raised awareness, the factory directed simultaneous efforts to both quality and quantity and vigorous efforts to quality.

The No. 1 men of the revolutionary committee of the factory constantly go deep into the midst of workshops and shifts to work energetically toward quality. They have achieved the aim of tackling a job in its every aspect from beginning to end and seeing to its firm execution at every level. Laying hold of the quantity and quality problems of the steel-smelting and rolling workshops, the revolutionary committee of the factory

held in succession six on-the-spot meetings. The problem of attention or non-attention to product quality was studied on the high plane of line struggle. Everyone was thus made to attach importance to quality.

The factory has also adopted the method of "inviting people in and sending people out of the factory." It humbly solicits consumers' opinions on quality and variety; imposes high standards and strict demands upon itself; and takes the initiative in looking for "trouble" and to "taste hardship." The aim is to improve quality and increase the variety of products continually.

In the first quarter of this year, several cases involving quality in the steel-smelting workshop attracted attention. At that time, some people held that poor quality was attributable to the poor quality of raw and other materials. Laying hold of such a living idea, the revolutionary committee of the factory applied the method of comparison and analysis in exposing contradictions and analyzing contradictions. With the 1st shift and 2nd shift connected with the No. 4 Steel Refining Furnace taken as typical examples, an analysis of quality was made. The two shifts shared the same furnace in producing the same kind of steel by using the same kind of raw material. As far as technical proficiency and labor arrangements were concerned, the 2nd shift left the 1st shift far behind. But because the first shift attached importance to quality and gave prudent attention to its operations and the second shft neglected quality and made a haphazard job of its operations, waste produced by the 2nd shift was ten times that of the 1st shift. Two ways of thinking brought two different results. After a comparison and analysis, everyone received an education. With a deep understanding acquired, the masses said, "Attention or non-attention to quality brings different results. The key lies in the ideological field and the root in the world outlook."

The revolutionary committee of the factory also studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. It assumed a correct attitude toward the relations between destruction and construction, and made a distinction between "control, strangling, suppression and punishment" on the one hand and rational regulations and systems on the other. It came to realize that quality must be guaranteed by a proper system of control. Members of the revolutionary committee of the factory also abolished irrational regulations and systems, and established and improved various regulations and systems involving technology, operational programs, production control, "three-in-one combination" quality inspection (self-inspection, special inspection and mutual inspection), etc. The establishment of various systems was guided by the principle of from the masses and back to the masses. The aim of doing production a service and giving the masses the benefit of convenience was achieved.

Because the revolutionary committee of the factory attaches importance to quality and adopted effective measures, the quality of products shows a continuous improvement. For the first quarter of this year, the up-to-standard percentage of the factory's main rolled steel products surpassed the best level in history.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Main Industry and Multiple Undertakings

From practice, the revolutionary committee of Dairen Steel Works came to understand that handling one main industry along with multiple undertakings allowed the best possible use of available resources. To correctly handle the relations between one main industry and multiple undertakings is an important way to raise labor productivity and tap the potentials of an enterprise. On this problem, the struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines is no less heated.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, sole attention was given to "one single industry" unaccompanied by multiple undertakings. This caused "waste" to evaporate in the air, dissolve in water or run away into the ground as something useless. A considerable waste was caused.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "A large-size enterprise like Wuhan Steel Company can gradually develop into a multiple-purpose joint enterprise. Apart from the manufacture of a great variety of iron and steel products, it must engage in machine-building, chemical production, building construction, and so forth." After the establishment of the revolutionary committee, everyone of the workers was led in the conscientious study of this teaching of Chairman Mao's. All vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-running line and criticized such erroneous ideas existing in individual leading members as "the effort being not worthwhile" and "lack of concentration on one field."

Through study and criticism, they came to understand that there was no "waste" in the world that could not be put to use, and that there was always something that was unknown and unused. From the dialectical-materialistic viewpoint, all things were guided by the principle of one dividing into two. Something useless or useful was treated in relative terms. Under given conditions, such something can be transformed into its opposite.

For instance, a factory has a lot of "waste." Through multiple-purpose utilization, such waste is transformed into something useful. If we devote ourselves to one single industry and throw away "waste," a considerable waste of things will result. Only by following the system of one main industry accompanied by multiple undertakings and promoting the practice of multiple-utilization in a big way can we turn out more and better products for the state. This is the closest we can get to a proper undertaking with the greatest benefits.

On the basis of raised awareness, the factory makes use of simple available equipment and local resources and sets up on their own various processing factories along the multiple-purpose utilization lines. By utilizing discarded old equipment and fighting 39 days, the broad masses of workers have established a waste heat power generation station. By harnessing waste gas and waste heat, the station produced 70,000 units of electricity

Promote Revolution and Stimulate Production, and Raise Labor Productivity Continuously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 14, 1971)

To raise labor productivity is an important subject of study in further unfolding the production-increase and economy campaign.

Lenin pointed out, "Labor productivity, in the final analysis, is the most important and primary factor assuring the victory of the new social system. Capitalism has resulted in such labor productivity as was never known under the system of serfdom. Capitalism can be thoroughly vanquished and will inevitably be thoroughly defeated because socialism can achieve a new and much higher rate of labor productivity."

As far as a socialist enterprise is concerned, a continuous increase in labor productivity gives expression to a high degree of activism and creativity displayed by the broad masses of workers in creating more wealth out of the same period of labor and the same amount of labor.

In mid-November, 1957, the great leader Chairman Mao in a comment on the then vigorous rectification campaign pointed out, "Where such a practice has been followed, the people raise their socialist consciousness rapidly, erroneous ideas are rapidly clarified, defects in work are rapidly overcome, unity among the people is rapidly strengthened, and labor discipline and labor productivity are rapidly raised to a higher level."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must rapidly raise labor productivity. The primary problem lies in an effort toward class struggle and line struggle, proper education in ideology and political line, and thorough implementation of the great guideline of "promoting revolution and stimulating production."

Dairen Steel Works has scored relatively remarkable achievements in raising labor productivity and tapping the potentials of an enterprise. The basic factor lies in the effort of the broad masses of cadres and workers of the factory to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in vigorous class struggle and two-line struggle, criticism and rectification and in the revolutionization of the leading squad and the ideological revolutionization of all men.

* * *

MAO THOUGHT AND SPORT

Put Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Physical Culture Activities

by

The Revolutionary Committee of the Pengpu Chemical Works of Anhwei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 17, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great guideline for physical culture, "Promote the physical culture movement and strengthen the physique of the people," the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the Pengpu Chemical Works have given prominence to proletarian politics and energetically launched mass athletic activities. This has effectively raised the level of health and play a positive role in stimulating production.

In 1968, after the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the factory, the situation there was a very favorable one. Production climbed up day after day. Spare-time athletic activities for workers were gradually unfolded. With the help of the support-the-Left PLA personnel, the revolutionary committee of the factory studied Chairman Mao's series of directives on the development of the physical culture movement. It came further to understand that the development of the mass physical culture movement was a major problem bearing on the health of the broad masses of workers of the whole factory and a problem of principle concerning whether we should act according to Chairman Mao's directives or not. With raised awareness, the leadership at various levels put the development of athletic activities on the agenda and energetically took the lead in such activities. This gave a boost to the spread of the physical culture movement throughout the factory.

Over the past few years, the broad masses of revolutionary workers of our factory, applying themselves to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, took an active part in physical training to strengthen their physique. The supply and sales group was made up of over 40 persons with an average of over 50. In the past, absenteeism due to sickness was a relatively common occurrence. At the height of the mass physical culture movement, the workers generally learned how to do shadow boxing and broadcast exercises and play the tug-of-war game. Combined with medical treatment, this effectively strengthened their physical and mental health. Some cases involving chronic diseases that proved incurable over many years also showed marked improvements as a result. Now everyone of the group was full of vim and vigor and seldom asked for sick leave.

According to statistics, the medical expenses of the factory last year dropped from ¥9,000,000 and more to ¥3,000,000 plus, the incidence of disease registered a drop by one-third and work attendance exceeded 98 percent. Last

year, the yearly production plan was fulfilled 50 days ahead of schedule. In bone oil production, we plunged into the 1971 [plan] seven months ahead of schedule.

A factory is a production unit with the workers as its mainstay. In developing the physical culture movement, how should we properly handle the relations between the main and the subordinate to make physical culture serve proletarian politics and production? Our approach to the matter is as follows:

First, we must give prominence to proletarian politics and doggedly combine educating people in Mao Tse-tung's thought with the criticism of revisionism. In unfolding the physical culture movement, we consistently directed proper efforts to revolutionary mass criticism and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the movement. In ordinary times, we guarded against a "slackening" in effort and vigorously criticized the practice of "taking physical culture as a passing fad." In times of victory, we guarded against "arrogance" and vigorously criticized "championship-ism." In times of failure, we guarded against getting "frustrated" and vigorously criticized the idea of "putting technique in command." Due to perseverance in revolutionary mass criticism and positive ideological education, the mass physical culture campaign of our factory was assured of being conducted regularly and consistently to forge ahead continuously along Chairman Mao's proletarian physical culture line in a healthy and down-to-earth manner.

Second, we must give full play to the role of militia organizations and combine physical culture activities with militia training. Chairman Mao teaches, "A militia division is a very good organization which should be promoted. This is a military organization, labor organization, educational organization and physical culture organization all rolled into one." In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, in unfolding physical culture activities, we unified the militia organization and the physical culture organization as a single entity and made it a target of unified arrangements, and combined militia training with physical culture activities. This did away with complicated work in an organizational sense. The physical culture campaign was also associated with war preparations, with war preparations put in the fore.

Third, having regard to the human, time and local factors, we must combine the unfolding of small-scale physical culture activities in a scattered way with the organization of physical culture activities in a concentrated way on holidays and festive days. At the outset, some people always sought to gather together a large number of people so as to add luster to physical culture activity. But different shifts often kept workers from showing up in force. Or if they came all together, production suffered. This led to criticism by the workers. To solve such a contradiction, we called a workers' forum. On the basis of strengthened class education and penetrating investigations and studies, we adopted a method geared to different age-groups, different needs of both sexes, and different tastes of individuals by launching small-scale, scattered, on-the-spot shadow boxing, broadcast gymnastics, tugs-of-war and other athletic activities before and after a

shift in available workshop spaces and in areas around the building. This assured everyone of 20 to 30 minutes per day of physical training. The practice was welcomed by the broad revolutionary masses.

Over the past few years, apart from the regular conduct of small-scale scattered activities, we organized in a planned way factory-wide physical culture activities of a different nature on important festive days. This gave a boost to the better development of the physical culture movement throughout the factory.

Fourth, we doggedly practice thrift and industry in launching physical culture activities. After the start of mass athletic activities in our factory, to solve the problem of sporting goods, we aroused the masses to rely on their own efforts and made use of simple available equipment to turn out single bars, double bars, basketball stands, table tennis tables, hanging rings, weights, tug-of-war ropes and other sporting goods to meet athletic needs.

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MAO SWIM

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Build Up Physical Strength and Will-Power in Great Storms"

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

"build up physical strength and will-power in great storms" is the title of a commentary in the "people's daily" today.

the paper says: five years ago today, our great leader chairman mao rode the waves in yet another swim in yangtze river. it is the greatest happiness for the people throughout the country that chairman mao is in such good health and so full of energy. chairman mao's great revolutionary courage has inspired us in surmounting hardships and dangerous obstacles and winning one brilliant victory after another in the combat against nature and in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution. through tempering, the chinese people have enhanced their revolutionary will and heightened their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the commentary quotes this teaching of chairman mao's: "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses." the paper calls on the chinese people to respond to chairman mao's great call and build up their physical strength and will-power in great storms, always closely follow our great leader chairman mao and forge ahead against the waves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the commentary says: paying consistent attention to physical culture and sports, chairman mao has not only formulated for us the proletarian revolutionary line on physical culture and sports "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and the principle of "friendship first, competition second", but has also set a brilliant example for us by his personal practice.

it points out: guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and inspired by chairman mao's great revolutionary practice, physical culture and sports in china are forging ahead well. physical culture workers have gone among the workers, peasants and soldiers to serve them and be re-educated by them so as to remould their own world outlook. profound changes in their outlook have taken place. the chinese table tennis team to the 31st world championships contributed to the promotion of friendship with the sportsmen and people of various countries. mass sports activities are flourishing, with the workers, peasants and soldiers consciously doing physical training for the sake of the revolution. they either go in for swimming in rivers, lakes or the sea, or hiking and camping as a military training, or body building exercises, playing ball games, running, mountain climbing or doing traditional chinese boxing.

the commentary adds: chairman mao teaches: "physical culture is a big undertaking concerning the health of the 600 million people." the constant improvement in the health of the people is an indication of the prosperity of our socialist motherland. promotion of sports is required by the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

by strengthening preparedness against war and by promoting friendship between the chinese people and the people of all countries. leading comrades of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership and promote the mass sports movement in a more extensive and sustained way.

the paper concludes: it is most essential to uphold chairman mao's proletarian line on physical culture and sports in order to do a good job of launching a mass sports movement. we must conscientiously sum up the experience of the struggle between the two lines in accordance with chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party. we must use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in sports circles, criticize "champion-itis" and correct all erroneous tendencies running counter to the party's line, so that chairman mao's proletarian line on physical culture and sports will strike deep root among physical culture workers and the people.

All China Celebrates Fifth Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in Yangtze

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

all china today celebrated the fifth anniversary of the swim in the yangtze by the great leader chairman mao. filled with revolutionary enthusiasm and price, armymen and people everywhere honoured the occasion with swimming and other mass sports activities.

the rivers, lakes and sea beaches all over the country were a scene of jubilation with a turn-out of thousands upon thousands of swimmers. fluttering red flags added to the vigour and rejoicing.

chairman mao's revolutionary boldness and vision and his revolutionary practice are a constant inspiration to the people throughout the country. they pledge to build up their physical strength and will-power in violent storms, overcome all hardships and danger in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and win still greater victories along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

more than 50,000 armymen and people swam in peking's lakes and reservoirs in excellent formations behind huge placards reading "unite to win still greater victories", "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "sports serves proletarian politics".

braving towering waves, more than 3,000 shanghai people swam in the yangtze estuary. they said that waves and adverse currents helped people steel their revolutionary will. they pledged to advance courageously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the teeth of great storms.

thousands of revolutionary people and people's liberation army commanders and fighters swam in the haiho

river in formations behind red flags and a huge placard reading "closely follow chairman mao and advance courageously against storms and waves".

along the stretch of yangtze river in wuhan where chairman mao went for a swim five years ago, red flags fluttered in the breeze on the banks amid the beating of drums and cymbals and the sound of siren. armymen and civilians in wuhan and swimmers from other parts of the country gathered early in the morning at a rally in warm celebration of the fifth anniversary of the great leader chairman mao's swim in the yangtze. the rally was held near the bridgehead of the wuchang bridge where a cross-yangtze swim was to be started off later. the gala swim which followed the rally drew 10,000 swimmers, including those who swam in full battle dress. leading the phalanx of swimmers was speedboat "july 16" of the people's liberation army, named after the day chairman mao swam in the yangtze five years ago. the commanders and fighters on the boat happily recalled the scene of chairman mao reviewing the contingent of swimmers five years ago on board their speedboat. their conclusion is: revolutionary fighters armed with mao tsetung thought are clear-sighted and will not lose their bearings. we will always advance along the revolutionary course indicated by chairman mao.

in nanning, the armymen and civilians held a swimming week from july 9 to 16. 20,000 workers, peasants and soldiers crossed the yung river where chairman mao made a winter swim 13 years ago.

armymen and civilians in changsha today held a celebration by the orange island shore where chairman mao once swam. later, they swam in the hsiang river.

with the heroic spirit of "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march", armymen and civilians battled against turbulent waters to temper their revolutionary will at the ferry of the wu river where the red army made a spectacular crossing on the long march.

the revolutionary masses are of the opinion that paying consistent attention to physical culture and sports, chairman mao has not only formulated for us the proletarian revolutionary line on physical culture and sports "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and the principle of "friendship first, competition second", but has also set a brilliant example for us by his personal practice. they expressed their determination to study chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and conscientiously carry out his proletarian revolutionary line on physical culture and sports, carry forward mass sports activities, do a better job in the socialist revolution and construction and in getting prepared against war, promote the friendship between the people of various countries and support the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles.

on this day of jubilation, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers happily discussed the excellent situation on china's physical culture and sports front. they said: when chairman mao's proletarian line on physical culture and sports is implemented, our country's physical culture and sports develop vigorously; when this line is not adhered to, the work of physical culture and sports loses its bearings.

the masses have carried out revolutionary mass criticism in these days. with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on physical culture and sports pushed by the

renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the physical cultural and sports circles. they criticized champion-itis and overcame erroneous trends that go against the party's line. leading members of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels expressed their determination to strengthen leadership of phasical culture and sports, stick to the orientation of making physical culture and sports serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and correctly handle the relation between popularization and the raising of standards, so as to keep mass sports activities going on a broad scale and in a sustained way.

the armymen and civilians pledged to do a still better job of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. they were resolved to attain the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and temper themselves ideologically and physically in tempestuous storms. they said that they would exert themselves to continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and seize still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

over 1,500 militiamen in luta city of northeast china today gave a performance of setting off mines, fully-armed swimming in formation and shooting on the sea. they declared that they would respond to chairman mao's great call "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and acquire skills of fighting in the water through rigid training so as to be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders.

more than 10,000 armymen and civilians in amoy city on the fukien front swam across the strait behind a big placard inscribed with: "we are determined to liberate taiwan". they pledged to train hard so as to be able to defend the great socialist motherland and liberate china's sacred territory, taiwan province.

PARTY BRANCHES

Famous Communist Party Branch in North China Countryside

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, July 16, 1971)

the communist party branch of a production brigade in north china has led the masses in winning one victory after another over the past 30 years in the struggle against the class enemy and nature. the formerly desolate mountain village has become a thriving new socialist village.

it is the hsipu production brigade of the chienming people's commune in hopei province, which won the great leader chairman mao's praise during the agricultural cooperation movement.

situated in the shadow of the great wall, hsipu used to suffer from a shortage of irrigation and got poor harvests. the poor and lower-middle peasants led a miserable life under savage oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries. a communist party branch was first set up here in july 1941. wang kuo-fan, now the branch secretary, was among the first

in the village to join the party. since then the party branch has led the people in following chairman mao and the communist party in making revolution.

during the war of resistance against japan and the liberation war, the hsipu people led by the party branch destroyed enemy communication lines, planted mines, caught enemy spies and did many other things in coordination with the people's army. during the land reform, the poor and lower-middle peasants received their share of land and farm tools.

the scattered small-peasant economy however was unable to resist natural calamities. polarization started. some of them went bankrupt and began to sell their land.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, a representative of the interests of the landlord and capitalist classes advocated the rich peasant economy characterized by "three horses and a cart" per household in his attempt to pave the way for overall capitalist restoration in the countryside.

at this crucial moment, the great leader chairman mao wisely pointed out: "without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism." this great call indicated the bright road for the chinese peasants to free themselves from poverty and attain prosperity. following chairman mao's teaching "get organized", 23 poor peasant households in hsipu, led by wang kuo-fan, set up the first agricultural producers cooperative in the locality in the winter of 1952. wang kuo-fan was elected its director.

the co-op was very poor. it had 17 hectares of land and three-quarters share of a donkey (the other quarter share belonging to a person outside the co-op). and it was short of seed and farm tools.

the handful of class enemies mocked them, saying: "the paupers would not be able to stick together long." the communists and poor peasants put up a blow for blow struggle. they declared: "poor as it is, our co-op is not afraid of difficulties and we will conquer all of them."

that winter the party branch organized 18 strong men to cut firewood in the mountains some 20 kilometres away. they worked hard for a month and got 20 tons of firewood which they sold for more than 430 yuan. they bought a cart, an ox, a donkey, 19 sheep and some tools.

when it was time for ploughing the next spring and the co-op was still short of draught animals, the co-op members pulled the ploughs themselves and carried manure to the fields on shoulder-poles. each family contributed grain to overcome the shortage of seed.

the collective showed its strength that autumn when the co-op brought in a harvest with the per hectare yield four times as much as on land tilled individually and more than on the land of the mutual-aid teams. the members of the "paupers' co-op" had much more food grain than ever before, after the co-op delivered two tons of surplus to the state. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the co-op developed. by the winter of 1953, the co-op had grown from 23 to 83 households and was formally named the chienming agricultural, forestry and stockbreeding producers cooperative.

in the socialist upsurge in the countryside, the great leader chairman mao highly praised the achievements of the "paupers' co-op" organized by the hsipu party branch and called on the whole nation to learn from its revolutionary spirit. this inspired the communists, poor and lower-middle peasants and other co-op members in hsipu to continue their advance on the socialist road with redoubled enthusiasm.

yet every step forward along the socialist road involved a fierce struggle. during the three years when the country encountered temporary economic difficulties, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi whipped up the bad tendency of "san tzu-yi pao" and "four freedoms" (see note) in his attempt to restore capitalism in china. the party branch paid particular attention to socialist education among the communists, poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people in order to consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside. wang sheng, a poor peasant who went begging during the lean months every year for 24 years in the old society, was invited to talk to the co-op members about the past misery and contrast it to his happiness in the co-op. members of the party branch led the masses in studying chairman mao's instruction concerning the hsipu co-op and his great teaching "only socialism can save china". all this strengthened the masses' determination to take the socialist road.

not long afterward, liu shao-chi's agents in hopei sent a work team to the hsipu brigade to conduct experiments in extending plots for private use, fixing output quotas on a household basis and distribution of the forests. the party branch secretary wang kuo-fan immediately rejected this, saying: "this is not in conformity with the socialist orientation, we won't do it exclamation"

the work team attempted to intimidate the poor and lower-middle peasants by saying that this was a decision of the leadership and they must carry it out. however, the revolutionary cadres headed by wang kuo-fan and the poor and lower-middle peasants were not afraid. on the contrary, they resolutely rejected the working team's erroneous view and arrogant attitude. the peasants said: "chairman mao points out 'people's communes are fine'. we are determined to take this bright road. we will fight anybody who tries to undermine socialism."

at that moment a counter-revolutionary element who had sneaked into the brigade's leadership acted behind the back of the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres to send a great amount of collective fruit for sale in the free market at high prices. discovering this wang kuo-fan and the poor and lower-middle peasants immediately put a stop to it. they sternly warned: "this is a question involving the cardinal issue of road and orientation. we are taking the socialist road and not the capitalist road of profit-making. we will not allow a single piece of collective fruit to be sold in the free market."

the poor and lower-middle peasants, under the leadership of the party branch, defended and implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line and firmly took the socialist road. they have consolidated and developed the collective economy after overcoming many difficulties by displaying the pauper's spirit.

in the first three years after the founding of the people's commune, the annual per-hectare grain output averaged 4.5 tons which was 0.06 tons more than that in the three years of

the advanced agricultural producers co-operatives and more than double that of the three years of the elementary agricultural producers co-operatives. they contributed more to the state year by year and the living standards of the commune members have been raised gradually.

at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the party members, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary masses actively responded to chairman mao's great call "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end". holding high the banner "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", they exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary trash pushed by the renegade, hiden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the locality. a counter-revolutionary element who had worred his way into an important brigade post worked in league with a handful of class enemies to direct the spearhead against wang kuo-fan who follows chairman mao closely in making revolution and takes the socialist road firmly. their aim was to create confusion so as to restore capitalism and negate this good example which chairmah mao had recommended.

the party members and poor and lower-middle peasants, who are boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, came forward courageously to defend the "paupers' co-op" that chairman mao had recommended and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. veteran poor peasants wang jung, wang sheng and chao yu-chu who persisted in running the co-op with a three-quarters share of a donkey, took the lead in propagating chairman mao's brilliant instruction on the "paupers' co-op". they educated the masses with the history of the fighting course of the co-op and united them to wage struggle against the enemies. wang kuo-fan has stood all along with the poor and lower-middle peasants in waging blow for blow struggles against the class enemy. the enemies threatened to kill wang kuo-fan, but he said firmly: "no threat will shake my loyalty to chairman mao exclamation" with the help of the people's liberation army, they smashed the plots by the handful of class enemy in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

tempered in the cultural revolution, the party branch became stronger and more vigorous. it led the masses in the living study and application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, deepening the mass movement of learning from the tachai brigade and making new achievements in the "pauper's" spirit.

the party branch and the revolutionary committee led by wang kuo-fan always stand in the forefront of struggle. wang kuo-fan is secretary of the party branch and concurrently a leading cadre of the county and the province. although his position is now higher and more honours are bestowed on him, wang kuo-fan sets strict demands on himself in line with chairman mao's teaching on remaining one of the common people while serving as an "official". he takes part in collective productive labour and retains the fine qualities of the working people. following his example, the revolutionary cadres of the brigade take part in collective productive labour regularly, maintain close ties with the masses, and always fight and work alongside the commune members at the frontline of class struggle and the struggle for production. the mass movement of learning from tachai deepened in the brigade.

inspired by the spirit of the party's ninth national congress, the brigade had since 1969 turned 24 hectares into terraced fields of the tachai type. the fields ensure stable yields despite drought or excessive rainfall. the project involved 74,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work and 8,900 metres of embankment. members of the brigade dug an irrigation canal nearly 1,000 metres long across mountain slopes and gullies to bring water from chienming lake to 30 hectare of fields. as a result of improving the farmland, grain output last year averaged 6.2 tons per hectare, a new record. they planted 570,000 trees, including fruit trees, on formerly barren mountain slopes.

studying and applying chairman mao's works in a living way, members of the brigade use mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize the bourgeoisie and raise their own political consciousness. they have fostered the idea of farming for the revolution. there have been many fine examples of dedication to the collective as the heroic people of hsipu advance along the road of socialism.

note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis.

"four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

MODEL WOMAN COMMUNIST

Central China Woman Communist Firmly Carries Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Wuhan, July 16, 1971)

ting feng-ying, a woman communist in lotien county of the central china province of hupen, has seen the great leader chairman mao on eight occasions because she has been outstanding in carrying out and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, this poor peasant girl has become a vanguard fighter of the proletariat. she was elected deputy-secretary of the lotien county committee of the chinese communist party last february and a standing committee member of the provincial party committee the following month.

ting feng-ying's love for chairman mao and the new society is boundless. she knows well who saved her family from the abyss of misery, from cruel oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and landlords.

the year 1958 saw an upsurge in the mass movement to study chairman mao's philosophic works in the no. 4 production brigade of the peifeng commune under the leadership of the brigade party branch.

with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, ting feng-ying took an active part in the movement although she was then just 14. she had come back to her village to do farm work after finishing school. she linked study with what she was doing in socialist revolution and socialist construction. she has grasped some basic philosophic concepts of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, which always guides her in viewing and handling problems.

ting feng-ying studies with a will. she seizes every spare moment to study chairman mao's works, no matter how busy or tired she is. over the past dozen years or so she has gone through the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and made a particularly careful study of more than 30 important articles by chairman mao, including "on practice" and "on contradiction". she also studies works by marx and lenin, such as "manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution". the notes she has taken run to some million chinese characters. some have been published in the press. she was invited to go to many places in 1959 to give talks on what she had gained through her study.

ting feng-ying applies what she has studied in class struggle. yang hsien-chen, the agent in the field of philosophy of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, in 1959 frantically opposed the study of philosophy by the worker-peasant-soldier masses and described it as "utterly stupid". in refuting him, ting feng-ying repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "the marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. one is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. the other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice." she thought: chairman mao's philosophic works have been written for the workers, peasants and soldiers. they are the proletariat's revolutionary weapon. we are determined to turn proletarian philosophy into a sharp weapon for the worker-peasant masses in their struggle against the class enemy and nature. she wrote an article entitled "are we not qualified to study philosophy?" that appeared in the "people's daily". using mao tsetung thought as her weapon, she cited many facts to expose and criticize the attempt of yang hsien-chen to prevent such study.

during the natural disasters from 1959 to 1961, liu shao-chi whipped up the evil trend of extending free markets and plots for private use, promoting small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and fixing output quotas on a household basis, which was aimed at restoring capitalism in china. the unreformed landlords and rich peasants in the brigade spread rumours to undermine the socialist collective economy. ting feng-ying conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings on class struggle and with the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely fought against the handful of class enemies. they recalled the sufferings in the old society when there was individual farming and compared it with their present happiness. they realized that "only socialism can save china" and smashed the schemes of the class enemies.

in 1965 she became party branch secretary of the no. 4 production brigade of the peifeng commune. her work was harder but she put even more efforts into the study of the revolutionary theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and used it to guide her work. the brigade used to grow one crop of rice a year and the yield was low. the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to change the old farming system

by growing double-crop rice. however, the days are short, temperature low and the frost-free period brief in this mountainous area. these presented difficulties in making a change. following chairman mao's teaching "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality", she joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in making experiments that lasted two years. in the process they guided themselves with chairman mao's philosophic thinking and conscientiously summed up their experience in finding ways to grow double-crop rice. the experiment was successful. the brigade's per-hectare rice yield jumped to nine tons from 3.75 tons, on the average.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, ting feng-ying made greater efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought to raise her consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution. she resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line. chairman mao teaches: "unite to win still greater victories" and "not only must they unite with those who agree with them, they must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice." having conscientiously studied these great teachings of chairman mao's since the ninth party congress, she has taken the initiative in uniting with those who had made mistakes. she told the masses that achieving unity with comrades who had committed mistakes was beneficial to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. she and the masses made the production brigade united and profound changes have taken place.

the no. 4 production brigade was attacked by an unusually serious flood in july 1969. all the river dykes were destroyed and 26 hectares of paddy field covered with a layer of sand. the people were not cowed by the calamities. having talked things over with the other members of the party branch committee, ting feng-ying organized a class for the brigade cadres and communists to study chairman mao's teaching on daring to fight and win. this greatly heightened their will.

ting feng-ying took the lead in combating the natural disaster. she joined the masses in removing sand from the fields and repairing the dykes during the day. in the evening, she called on poor and lower-middle peasants. all the while, she energetically spread mao tsetung thought and helped the commune members solve problems. the poor and lower-middle peasants said she was as dear to them as their own daughters.

led by ting feng-ying, the cadres and masses displayed the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance. they not only repaired all the damaged fields and dykes, but also reclaimed the land which they had originally planned to reclaim in five years. that year they got a successful harvest and became an advanced unit in the county in combating natural calamities.

in summing up her experience over the past decade and more, ting feng-ying said: "one draws infinite wisdom and strength from chairman mao's works, has the correct orientation when one follows chairman mao's instructions, and will win victory when firmly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line."

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

East China Brigade Makes Outstanding Achievements in Spare-Time Education

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 16, 1971)

kaochialiukou brigade in east china's shantung province has made outstanding achievements in spare-time education by adhering to chairman mao's proletarian line on education over more than a decade.

its spare-time education started with the setting up of a course in work-point recording in 1954. in two and half months, 92 people learned how to keep a record of their own work and 19 became book-keepers for the agricultural co-operatives. during the upsurge of the nation-wide collectivization in 1955, the great leader chairman mao wrote a brilliant note on this experience of the brigade. he pointed out: "the experience described here should be made known everywhere. lenin said: 'a nation of illiterates cannot build communism.' although there are many illiterates in our country today, we cannot wait until illiteracy is eliminated before commencing to build socialism. this has created an acute contradiction.

"aside from the fact that many children have no schools to go to when they reach school age, there is also a large number of teen-agers and young people with no schools to go to either, although they are well past the age for entrance. as for adults, it goes without saying, the situation is even worse.

"this is a serious problem which must be solved in the course of bringing co-operation to agriculture; in fact it is only during this stage that a solution can be found."

this instruction pointed out the direction for establishing socialist spare-time schools so as to raise the educational level of the labouring people.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade have enriched their initial experience and set up spare-time schools and classes of different types during the past 16 years. the brigade's 391 school age children are now all enrolled, and all 757 young people, men and women, as well as more than 80 per cent of the adults attend classes. this has promoted the movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and brought about changes in the people's mental outlook. it has also promoted the brigade's revolution and production. all the people, men and women, adults and children, are studying politics, military affairs, culture and scientific technology.

this achievement is a result of the complicated struggle between the two lines.

under the guidance of chairman mao's "note", the brigade's spare-time education was developing vigorously. some persons tried to turn it onto the revisionist road. slandering it as "irregular", they set up a centre of "regular" spare-time education in addition.

the brigade party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying chairman mao's "note". they said: "chairman mao supports our course in work-point recording. we must keep firmly to this road exclamation" they resisted the evil trend and developed their spare-time education.

before and after 1960, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents on the fronts of culture and education peddled "intellectual training first", "all for promotion to a higher school" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and slashed back spare-time education. the kaochialiu-ou brigade was also hit by this. led by the party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants used chairman mao's "note" to criticize the revisionist trash. they said firmly: "our spare-time schools and classes are run under chairman mao's instructions. they are fine. anyone who wants to eliminate them is daydreaming." again they beat back the evil trend.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a handful of class enemies slandered the brigade's spare-time education as a "fake" pace-setter in a bid to usurp the leadership and restore capitalism. with the help of the chinese people's liberation army personnel supporting the left, the masses in the brigade made an intensive study of chairman mao's "note" and his may 7 directive. this smashed the enemy's plots and raised the people's consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. they became clearer about their direction in running spare-time education.

the popularization of socialist culture and spare-time education are a revolution by the proletariat to wrest the positions of rural education from the bourgeoisie and to ensure that the labouring people master culture. the brigade party branch fosters the idea among the people of learning culture for the revolution.

the party branch integrated the study of culture with that of chairman mao's works. in view of the different levels among the classes, they used the three constantly read articles and chairman mao's brilliant "note" as the main study material. after the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, they combined their study of culture with that of chairman mao's philosophic works. this has become common throughout the brigade.

they also closely connected the study of culture with the three great revolutionary movements and mass criticism to raise their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. they learned to read and write and gradually were able to write outlines for speeches. some were able to write articles criticizing revisionism.

chairman mao pointed out as early as in 1944: "in our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy classes."

in line with chairman mao's teaching to meet the needs of the masses, the brigade has set up various types of study classes and groups. apart from the three agricultural middle schools, eight primary schools and five kindergarten classes, which are full time institutions, the brigade has set up 41 spare-time study classes including women's classes and political night schools run by the production teams. all the courses were established in the light of people's age, educational level and the specific work they do. the people also form study groups in the fields. in this way, the masses are able to study even in busy seasons.

in line with chairman mao's teaching in his "note" that "they found their teachers -- the graduates of their township's higher elementary school", the brigade selects teachers from

the graduates of junior middle schools and higher elementary schools. the teachers in the full-time schools share part of the work in the spare-time schools. the party branch encourages the masses to learn from each other and to be both students and teachers.

chairman mao pointed out in his "note": "two kinds of textbooks are needed for this. the first should be compiled by the local educated people with the help of the comrades guiding the work of co-operation, according to the needs of the co-ops in that locality. each place should compile its own text; there cannot be one unified text for all. these need not be checked by the authorities.

"the second kind of textbook should also be compiled by the local educated people with the help of the comrades guiding the work of co-operation, and be based on the affairs and vocabulary of a relatively small area (such as the county or the region), as well as on the affairs and vocabulary of the whole province (city or autonomous region), and of the entire nation. this text, too, should only contain a few hundred characters. though it need not be the same in each locality, it should be examined briefly by the educational authorities of the county, region, or province (city or autonomous region).

"when the first two steps are completed, the peasants should go on to the third. for this the educational authorities of each province (city or autonomous region) must prepare a third text containing general material. thereafter, they should continue to compile increasingly advanced textbooks."

the party branch followed this teaching and took firm hold of compiling teaching material. for this purpose, a three-in-one group composed representatives of cadres, teachers and poor and lower-middle peasants was formed. over the past decade and more, the group has compiled various kinds of textbooks for literacy groups and primary schools. the teaching material is vivid and rich in content. the poor and lower-middle peasants like it.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretary-General Djawoto Gives Reception Marking Conclusion of Sixth Afro-Asian Journalist Training Course

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

djawoto, secretary-general of the age-asian journalists' association, gave a reception here this evening to mark the conclusion of the association's sixth training course.

the reception was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

secretary-general djawoto in his speech congratulated the colleagues from the people's republic of the congo on the accomplishments they had made in the training course. he said that these were useful for safeguarding their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, for developing their people's economy and culture, and in the international field for strengthening militant solidarity among the world anti-imperialist forces.

djawoto hoped that the congolese colleagues would integrate theory with practice and learn from the broad masses of the people. he wished them greater successes in their work.

shih shao-hua, representative of chinese journalists, said in his speech that back in their country, the congolese colleagues would make new contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the congolese people and the cause of afro-asian people's unity against imperialism. he requested his congolese colleagues to convey the militant regards of the chinese journalists and people to the journalists of the people's republic of the congo and the congolese people when they were back in their country. "let us strengthen our unity still further, support each other and strive together to seize new and still greater victories in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism", he said.

eta marcel, leader of the congolese journalists' study group, in his speech poined out that the sixth journalist training course was completed at a time when the situation of the world revolution was excellent. facing such a situation, he added, the afro-asian journalists, rallying around the a.a.j.a., must make ever greater contribution to the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

present at the reception were leading members of the journalist circles in peking and chinese organizations concerned including ting hsueh-sung, wang chen, tien yu and yang chi.

also present were francois n'zinga, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking; madame ockyemba-mor.ende, wife of ambassador pascal ockyemba-morlende of the people's republic of the congo to china; and members of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau and of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association.

CHINA AND FRANCE

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of French Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the french parliamentary delegation headed by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, madame manac'h and embassy officials were present.

speaking at the banquet, kuo mo-jo said:

thanks to the concern and personal efforts of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle, official diplomatic relations were established between china and france in 1964. for more than seven years since, the relations between our two countries have developed and been consolidated with each passing day owing to the common efforts of both sides. a french parliamentary mission led by m. francois bernard visited china in january 1964, marking a good beginning following the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and france. trade, exchange of visits and intercourse in the fields of science and culture have constantly increased between our two countries over the last few years. the french parliamentary delegation led by m. alain peyrefitte is now paying a friendly visit to china. i am convinced that its visit will contribute to furthering the good relations between our two countries.

kuo mo-jo stated: the chinese people always advocate establishing and developing friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. the chinese people always stand for equality among all countries, big or small, and oppose one or two superpowers dominating the world, lording it over others, dividing spheres of influence and subjecting other countries to their aggression, control, interference and occupation at will. we hold that the affairs of any country should be settled by its own people, the asian affairs by the asian peoples, the indochinese problems by the indochinese peoples, the european affairs by the european peoples and the mediterranean problems by the mediterranean countries through consultation. the one or two superpowers and their followers should withdraw all their troops from abroad so that the people of various countries have the right to solve their own problems without menace or intervention from abroad.

alain peyrefitte stressed in his speech the principle of national independence that france upholds. he said that one of the principles the french revolution had established was that of national independence. this principle, he added, was reaffirmed by general de gaulle who made it the foundation of his policy.

he pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations at the highest level between the people's republic of china and france in january 1964 had been a particularly important moment of application of this policy.

with this action, general de gaulle had paid tribute to a government which assured national independence and which, for the first time in a long period, brought about the unity of the chinese people, he said.

this policy inaugurated by general de gaulle, he added, had been constantly affirmed by general de gaulle himself since then. general de gaulle had made france leave the north atlantic treaty organization, placed france outside the southeast asia treaty organization, denounced hegemony of the two superpowers and the system of two blocs, and affirmed in phnompenh the principles which, according to france, would help restore peace in indochina.

if there was a part of general de gaulle's heritage to which president pompidou was attached, it was national independence, alain peyrefitte said.

present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan and chi fang; deputies to the national people's congress and leading members of the organizations concerned including chou pei-yuan, liu fei, chen tzu-sheng, li wen-yi, chen wei-chi, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, fu hao, chin li-sheng, wang lei, liu yu-fa, wu hsuan and tang hai-kuang.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

mundher a. h. araim, ambassador of iraq to china, gave a reception in the embassy here this afternoon celebrating the national day of the republic of iraq.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned including chi peng-fei, hsiao ching-kuang, chien chih-kuang, chou hua-min, chen mu-hua, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin and ma jen-hui.

attending were thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ambassador mundher a. h. araim and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

ambassador araim recalled in his speech iraq's achievements in national construction and her victories in the resolute struggle against foreign monopoly oil companies. he said: iraq knows very well that in this struggle, all liberated peoples, progressive and friendly countries will stand on its side to smash the imperialist monopoly over the oil market.

he said: iraq supports the world liberation movements, the struggle of liberated countries and of the militant people against imperialism and colonialism.

he pointed out: armed struggle, liberation war, are the sole means to recover the total rights of palestine. iraq will fight on the side of the palestinian revolution until final victory.

the ambassador said: the iraqi government supports the struggle of the chinese people for the recovery of their territory of taiwan under occupation, and for the withdrawal of the u.s. aggressive forces from that area; it resolutely supports the restoration to china of its lawful seat in the united nations. it supports the victorious, brilliant struggle of the vietnamese people to resist the u.s., supports the just struggle of the laotian patriotic front; at the same time, it also supports the just struggle of the cambodian people.

he said: iraq also supports the fighting people of the various african countries, first of all, the struggle of the people of rhodesia, angola, mozambique and south africa for the liquidation of racist migration and imperialist aggression; supports the struggle of the people of latin american countries for national liberation and economic liberation.

the ambassador said: the praise of the arab peoples' struggle in palestine and other areas of the arab fatherland pronounced by chairman mao tsetung, leader of the chinese people, in his historic statement of may 20th, 1970, reflects a deep understanding of the substance of the fight being carried on by our arab nation against imperialism, racist occupation and puppet regimes. our arab people is carrying on an uncompromising armed struggle on the palestinian front, along the shores of the arab gulf and in the omar and dhofar highlands. we understand the significance of such support, as well as the significance of such profound understanding of our fateful cause, and regard it as a tremendous support to the fight till final victory over imperialism and its running dogs.

in his speech, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei extended warm congratulations to the iraqi government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: in the past few years, the iraqi government and people have devoted continuous efforts to developing their country and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. not long ago, uniting with other petroleum exporting countries, iraq waged resolute struggles against the western monopoly petroleum organizations and won victory, thus defending its own national interests. in international affairs, the iraqi government and people have supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, supported the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supported the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and opposed the imperialist plots of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". we express our resolute support to you in your just struggle against imperialist aggression and plunder and our sincere thanks to you for your support to us.

chi peng-fei said: the present international situation is getting increasingly favourable to the world peoples' struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. in the middle east, the palestinian and other arab peoples, filled with hatred against their common enemies, have overcome all sorts of difficulties and continued to carry forward the just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression. the criminal designs and shameless acts of the imperialists and expansionists

of practising hegemony and dividing spheres of influence in the middle east and the mediterranean are meeting with ever stronger condemnation and opposition from the people of the arab countries, the middle east and the mediterranean countries.

he said: the ninth session of the palestinian national council recently held in cairo has achieved positive results in exposing the imperialist plot of sabotage, in strengthening unity and in persisting in the anti-imperialist revolutionary armed struggle. we are deeply convinced that so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples adhere to the principle of unity against imperialism and continue to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, they will definitely win still greater victories in their anti-imperialist struggles.

chi peng-fei said: since china and iraq established diplomatic relations, the relations between our two countries have developed on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. we believe that with the efforts of our two sides, such friendly relations and cooperation will surely further develop in our common struggle against imperialism.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Calls on Chairman of National Sports Council of Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, July 15, 1971)

kuo lien-kang, deputy secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, and members of the chinese table tennis team he is leading called on colonel h. adefope, chairman of the national sports council of nigeria, here this morning.

colonel adefope had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese guests. he expressed welcome to the chinese table tennis players and hoped that the friendly ties between the table tennis players of the two countries will be further strengthened.

kuo lien-kang expressed sincere thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the chinese players by the nigerian government and people and paid tribute to the remarkable progress made by the nigerian players in table tennis.

on behalf of the chinese table tennis players, li fu-jung, coach of the chinese team, presented a pennant of their team to colonel adefope.

present on the occasion were a. efunkoya, chairman of the nigeria table tennis association, and chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Hamhung Mass Rally Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Korean-Chinese Treaty, Welcomes Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Hamhung, July 14, 1971)

the hamhung municipal committee of the korean workers' party and the hamhung municipal people's committee held a grand mass rally attended by tens of thousands of people at the central square of hamhung city this morning to warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and warmly welcome the chinese party and government delegation.

li hsien-nien, head of the chinese party and government delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, deputy head of the chinese delegation, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and members of the delegation: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; as well as entourage of the delegation and staff members of the chinese embassy in korea attended the rally on invitation and were accorded the warmest welcome by the masses.

present at the mass rally were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet; hyon mu gwang, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee, secretary of the party central committee and chief secretary of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the party; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and secretary of the party central committee; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army; kim se bong, chairman of the south hamgyong provincial people's committee; pak song gwan, chief secretary of the hamhung municipal committee of the party; kang hui won, chairman of the hamhung municipal people's committee; as well as generals of the korean people's army and cadres of local party and government organs and public organizations.

today hamhung city, well-known chemical industrial base of korea, was festively decorated and a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the korean and chinese peoples prevailed. respectfully placed at the centre of the square were a portrait of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by the slogans: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation" and "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" the masses carrying the national flags of the two countries, bouquets and coloured balloons joyfully attended the rally. they carried placards reading: "warm welcome to the friendship delegation of the

chinese people exclamation" "strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle exclamation" "long live the friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" on top of the buildings around the square were national flags of the two countries and the slogans "unity", "friendship" and "welcome".

accompanied by comrades pak sung chul, hyon mu gwang, yang hyong sop and other korean comrades, li hsien-nien, head, li teh-sheng, deputy head, and other members of the chinese party and government delegation ascended the rostrum and received bouquets presented by korean women labour innovators.

the meeting was presided over by kang hui won, chairman of the hamhung municipal people's committee. the national anthems of china and korea were played. then comrade hyon mu gwang and deputy head of the chinese delegation li teh-sheng made speeches, which were received with prolonged applause and cheers (the speeches will be released separately).

after the speeches, banners were exchanged. the silk banner presented to the chinese party and government delegation in the name of the rally was embroidered with a portrait of comrade kim il sung and a portrait of comrade mao tsetung, and inscribed with the words "long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of korea and china nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" the banner presented by the chinese party and government delegation to the rally bears the words: "the chinese and korean peoples will forever unite together, fight together and win victory together exclamation"

a revolutionary militant atmosphere of unity against imperialism prevailed throughout the rally, which wound up successfully amid stirring strains of the "internationale".

Comrade Li Teh-sheng's Speech at Hamhung Mass Rally

(NCNA-English July 14, 1971)

comrade li teh-sheng, deputy head of the chinese party and government delegation, made a speech at a mass rally today organized by the hamhung municipal committee of the korean workers' party and the hamhung municipal people's committee in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. full text of the speech reads as follows:

respected comrade pak sung chul,

respected comrade hyon mu gwang,

respected comrade yang hyong sop,

respected leading comrades of south hamgyong provincial committee of the korean workers' party and the hamhung municipal people's committee,

dear comrades and friends,

we, the chinese party and government delegation, are very glad to come to our fraternal neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the korean workers' party and the korean government and join the fraternal korean people in commemorating in a grand way the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. today we have come to your heroic city hamhung and have been accorded such a grand, magnificent and warm welcome by the hamhung people, which gives us a deep feeling of the brotherly sentiments of the korean people towards the chinese people. allow me, in the name of the chinese party and government delegation, to extend on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people the most sincere greetings and high respects to the heroic people of hamhung. and we sincerely thank you for such a warm welcome.

ten years ago, the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung paid a friendly visit to china at the head of a korean party and government delegation at the invitation of the communist party of china and the chinese government. the chinese and korean governments concluded the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in accordance with the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is an important event in the friendly relations between our two peoples. the treaty has strengthened the great unity and militant friendship between our two peoples and is of great significance to the all-round development of the friendly relations, cooperation and mutual assistance between china and korea, to opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war, to ensuring the security of the chinese and korean peoples and to safeguarding peace in asia and the whole world.

in the past ten years, profound changes have taken place in the international situation. the people of the whole world are daily awakening and the revolutionary situation is getting increasingly better, while imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, beset with troubles both at home and abroad and riddled with crises, are finding things tougher and tougher. in asia, in order to save itself from defeat, u.s. imperialism is stepping up its employment of the japanese reactionaries and turning japanese militarism into a storm-trooper for its aggression in asia. obsessed with wild ambitions, the japanese reactionaries fostered by u.s. imperialism are accelerating the tempo in arms expansion and war preparations and directing the spearhead of aggression squarely against the peoples of korea, china, the indochinese countries and other asian countries. under such circumstances, it is necessary for the chinese and korean peoples further to strengthen their unity against the common enemies. the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is precisely meant to cope with u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, blinded by their lust for gain and in disregard of historical lessons, dare to launch another war of aggression against china and korea, they will surely meet with a more disastrous defeat in face of the powerful united strength of the chinese and korean peoples.

comrades and friends,

the korean people are a heroic people. under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung, the korean people have, over a long period of time, waged valiant and tenacious struggles against japanese and u.s. imperialism,

defeated the enemies' barbarous aggression and won great victories. in the cause of socialist construction, the korean people, consistently giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have brought about new and rapid changes in the face of their fatherland and achieved brilliant successes. while building their fatherland, the korean people, maintaining high revolutionary vigilance and getting ready at all times to wipe out the invading enemies, have dealt heavy blows to the rabid war provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackey the south korean puppet clique. the korean people are now standing rock-firm in the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle. all the victories of the korean people constitute a tremendous encouragement and support to the chinese people. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people new and still greater successes in their future struggle.

u.s. imperialism is the arch-criminal in dividing korea and obstructing its unification. in the name of attending the u.s. lackey pak jung hi's so-called "presidential inaugural ceremonies", u.s. vice-president spiro agnew and japan's prime minister eisaku sato recently sneaked into south korea to plot new schemes. obsessed with wild ambitions, japanese militarism has long stretched its aggressive claws into south korea, attempting to take its old path of aggression against korea. the perverse acts of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have aroused firm opposition from the people of south korea. at present, the people of south korea are in the midst of a new high tide in their struggle against the fascist rule by the u.s.-pak clique and for the unification of their fatherland. the 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of korea put forward by the korean workers' party and the korean government last april represents the common aspiration of the 40 million korean people. the chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the korean government on the unification of the fatherland as well as the korean people's just struggle for the unification of their fatherland. we believe that the 3,000-ri expanse of the beautiful land of korea will surely be unified and that the 40 million korean people will certainly be reunited. victory surely belongs to the heroic korean people.

comrades and friends,

hamhung is a heroic city with a glorious revolutionary tradition. in order to defend the independence of their fatherland, the industrious and courageous people of hamhung, like the entire korean people, have waged long, valiant and indomitable struggles against imperialism, adding brilliant new chapters to the annals of this ancient city. at the time of the barbarous japanese imperialist aggression, the people of hamhung came forward courageously and carried out resolute struggles against the japanese aggressors, displaying dauntless heroism. during the earth-shaking korean fatherland liberation war, the ferocious u.s. imperialism reduced hamhung to ruins by bombing. however, far from being terrified by the enemy's blustering, the heroic people of hamhung fought valiantly in a tenacious revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and finally won the great victory of the war against u.s. aggression together with the entire korean people.

after the armistice, with inveterate hatred against u.s. imperialism, the heroic people of hamhung rebuilt the whole city on ruins in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and with extraordinary perseverance within the short span of a few years. today when we come to this heroic city, we see a magnificent view of the city where

numerous factories have risen and a thriving atmosphere prevails in socialist construction. the bombs of imperialism may destroy buildings on the ground, but they can never destroy the iron will of the revolutionary people. today, the people of hamhung have built the city into one of the largest industrial bases of korea, contributing tremendously to the socialist construction of their fatherland. hamhung has become all the more grand and magnificent. we express the warmest congratulations to the heroic hamhung people for their great achievements.

we firmly believe that under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party and under the militant banner of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, the people of hamhung will surely win still more brilliant victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

comrades and friends,

as the fraternal korean people are aware, in the past few years, the chinese people have victoriously unfolded the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao. with marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the chinese people sharply criticized revisionism, exposed hidden class enemies, shattered their schemes to restore capitalism and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mental outlook of our people has undergone a profound change, and an invigorating revolutionary atmosphere prevails on all fronts. a new upsurge is emerging in our industrial production; bumper harvests have been reaped for years on end in agricultural production; and a new high tide of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war is rising throughout the country. closely united around the party's central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and following the line laid down at the party's ninth national congress, "unite to win still greater victories", the people of all nationalities of our country are working hard for promoting socialist revolution and socialist construction and for supporting the world revolution.

in the meantime, the chinese people have not forgotten for a single moment that our sacred territory of taiwan province is still under u.s. imperialist occupation and that the chinese people are still confronted with imperialist aggression and threat. the chinese people are strengthening their preparedness against war, and are ready at all times to cope with sudden attacks by imperialism. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

china and korea are as closely related as the lips and teeth. the peoples of our two countries are closely bound like brothers of the same blood. our friendship has a long tradition and furthermore it has been tempered in the raging flames of revolution. we will never forget that in those arduous years of our revolutionary struggles, the korean people sent their fine sons and daughters to support china's revolutionary struggles. we will never forget that in the three years of the war of heroic resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression, the korean people, standing in the forefront, made the greatest national sacrifice, defeated the u.s. aggressors and safeguarded the independence and freedom of their fatherland as well as the security of our country, thus rendering a most powerful support to our socialist

revolution and socialist construction. we will never forget that in the days when the chinese people's volunteers and the korean people's army fought shoulder to shoulder, the korean people regarded the chinese people's volunteers as their own sons and daughters, giving them solicitous care and concern. the chinese people will, from generation to generation, cherish the great militant friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples.

the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung has pointed out: "in the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the korean and chinese people deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny." the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." in the past, the peoples of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder and defeated japanese imperialism and the u.s. aggressors. in the future common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the chinese people will, as always, closely unite with the fraternal korean people and fight together until complete victory.

long live the heroic korean people exclamation

long live the great blood-cemented friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

long live the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung exclamation

long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung exclamation

Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang's Speech at Hamhung Mass Rally

(NCNA-English Hamhung, July 14, 1971)

comrade hyon mu gwang, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the w.p.k., delivered a speech at a mass rally here today in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the rally was held by the hamhung municipal committee of the korean workers' party and the hamhung municipal people's committee.

comrade hyon mu gwang's speech reads in full as follows:

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade li teh-sheng,

dear comrades of the chinese party and government delegation,

comrades,

in the past few days, the entire hamhung people and the entire working people in south hamgyong province commemorated in the far-reaching significance the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance that showed once again the unbreakable, militant friendship and unity between korea and china. today they are overwhelmed with tremendous joy as they welcome the envoys of friendship of the fraternal chinese people.

in the name of the entire working people of hamhung city and south hamgyong province, i warmly welcome all the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation with comrade li hsien-nien as its head and comrade li teh-sheng as its deputy head at this rally which is pervaded with the militant and friendly feelings between the comrades-in-arms of korea and china.

i ask the delegation to convey the warm, militant greetings of the entire people in south hamgyong province to the fraternal chinese people.

to welcome the envoys of friendship of the fraternal chinese people, every street and village in hamhung city and south hamgyong province is immersed in a festive atmosphere.

the distinguished chinese guests who have come to our province for a visit, bringing with them the profound friendship of the brotherly chinese people for the people of our country, will feel during their stay in our province the warm, friendly sentiment of the korean people for the fraternal chinese people and will see with their own eyes our firm resolve and will to further strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and unity of the people of the two countries.

our two countries are close neighbours on both banks of the same river and the korean and chinese peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who fought shoulder to shoulder against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the common enemies, sharing life and death, weal and woe for a long time.

in the glorious years of the anti-japanese armed struggle organized and led by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, the korean communists, revolutionary workers and peasants, together with the chinese comrades, waged an armed struggle on an extensive scale against japanese imperialism for the independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the people in the area of the northern border region of our country and the northeast area of china and assisted the chinese people in their revolutionary cause with blood.

the korean communists and revolutionary workers and peasants enjoyed the active support and assistance of the chinese people in the 15-year-long arduous anti-japanese armed struggle and always shared life and death, weal and woe with them.

in the most difficulty years of the fatherland liberation war of the korean people against the armed invaders of u.s. imperialism, comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, sent the volunteers organized with fine sons and daughters of china to the korean front.

the valiant fighters of the chinese people's volunteers who rushed to the korean front faithfully implemented in practice

the instructions of comrade mao tsetung to respect manners and customs of the korean people, "cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in korea" and completely and thoroughly wipe out the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops in firm unity with the korean people and the korean people's army. they, together with the korean people's army, displayed matchless heroism in the struggle against the enemy, defending every inch of the soil of our fatherland with blood.

the entire people in our province always remember the immortal exploits made by the valiant fighters of the chinese people's volunteers during the fatherland liberation war. the deeds of matchless courage and collective heroism displayed by numerous valiant fighters of the volunteers such as hero yang ken-szu during the operations round the changjin lake and at the hwangchoryong remain forever in our minds.

the korean people looked after the valiant soldiers of the chinese people's volunteers like their sons and daughters and assisted them with all sincerity.

the strong unity and comradely cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples displayed in their struggle against the common enemy are a vivid example of proletarian internationalism and a brilliant page in the annals of friendship between the people of our two countries.

the friendly cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples cemented in the raging flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and tested by history has been further strengthened and developed through the exchange of visits by the party and government delegations of our two countries in recent years and in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism as well as their running dogs.

the situation today, in which the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism in asia are becoming more brazen than ever, urgently demands that the people of korea and china unite more closely and wage fiercer struggles to frustrate the new aggressive schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

u.s. imperialism tries to prevent the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces in asia and is struggling painstakingly for the maintenance of its disintegrating colonial rule.

at present, u.s. imperialism, while still occupying the southern half of our fatherland and taiwan, sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and intensifying its new war schemes, is carrying out vicious activities with the aim to wage aggression against korea, china and other revolutionary countries in asia.

having dished out the so-called "nixon doctrine" and under the signboard of "reducing" the u.s. troops occupying south korea, u.s. imperialism is further reinforcing its military strength, expanding on a large scale the manpower of the south korean puppet troops and promoting the modernization of the puppet troops, and has been carrying out continuously along the military demarcation line military provocations against the northern half of the republic.

u.s. imperialism has also concentrated large aggressive armed forces in taiwan and in the taiwan strait to make frequent encroachments upon the territorial waters and the airspace of the people's republic of china. meanwhile, it has instigated the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, which has long been spurned by the chinese people, to continue its sabotaging activities against china's mainland.

the u.s. imperialists are further aggravating the situation by actively inveigling the revived japanese militarism in their aggression on korea, china and other countries of asia and today the japanese militarists who are accustomed to invading other countries historically with the backing of big powers are making a foolish attempt to realize their ambition for expansion in asia in an all-round way by availing themselves of the "new asia policy" of u.s. imperialism, while intensifying conspiracy and collusion with u.s. imperialism.

the japanese militarists clamoured that korea is "essential to japan's own security" and that taiwan is also "a most important factor for the security of japan", thus openly embarking on the road of military aggression against various countries in asia.

the japanese militarists also clamoured for "a sphere of defence within a radius of 1,000 nautical miles around tokyo", saying that "the 38th parallel is the first line of japan's defence", thus making our country their operational theatre. and they even flagrantly conducted military exercises in opposition to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the japanese ground "self-defence forces" started long ago trainings in "mountainous warfare", "frigidity resisting" and "large scale guerrilla warfare" which were carried out in areas with meteorological and topographical conditions similar to korea. these forces are now busy preparing to turn out for military operations on the korean front at any time. their airforce has stepped up air combat trainings together with the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops. their navy has carried out frequent large-scale maritime military exercises on the sea east of korea. thus, they make preparations to invade our country from the air and the sea.

of late, they moved out many warships to the sea right on the door-steps of our country to carry out the provocative "joint military exercise of the u.s.-japanese navies".

recently, u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarists hatched up the farcical okinawa "reversion" agreement which is precisely a link in their ferocious aggressive plots against the korean people, the chinese people and other revolutionary forces in asia. japanese militarism is trying to obstruct the chinese people's struggle for the liberation of taiwan and is proceeding to carve off taiwan from china. it has also laid bare its ambition, prior to its vicious activities in fabricating the okinawa "reversion" agreement, to piratically annex the territory of the people's republic of china -- the tiaoyu and other islands.

on july 1, secret talks for war were held between u.s. imperialist war maniac agnew, japanese militarist chieftain sato and a "representative" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang who went to south korea under the pretext of attending the so-called "presidential inauguration ceremony" of the puppet pak jung hi. this clearly indicated that u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism, the pak jung hi puppet clique and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang are busy putting up the finishing touches for their joint operational system.

the situation today makes one remember the time of the japanese militarists unleashing armed aggression and intervention against korea and china at the end of the 19th century when they introduced aggressive military forces in large numbers under the pretext of suppressing the armed uprisings of the korean peasants.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, taught as follows:

"all the facts bespeak that it poses as a very urgent task at present to fight japanese militarism, while fighting u.s. imperialism in order to maintain peace and security in asia".

the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists must look straight at reality and stop running riot indiscreetly.

korea today is not the korea of yesterday, nor china today the china of yesterday, nor asia today the asia of yesterday.

today the people's republic of china is standing imposingly as a great socialist power, as a mighty revolutionary force opposing the reckless manoeuvres of aggression and war of the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists in asia.

the fraternal chinese people have achieved brilliant victories in their great proletarian cultural revolution, thus shattering the revisionists' schemes of capitalist restoration, further strengthening the position of revolution, bringing about new and rapid changes in the country and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

today, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, have unfolded a tenacious struggle to accomplish the militant tasks put forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, and are achieving new and greater victories in all fields -- revolution, production and national defence build-up -- by actively following the militant slogan: "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war".

the korean people rejoice as over their own over all the achievements made by the fraternal chinese people and warmly hail them and express militant solidarity with the chinese people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and for liberating taiwan.

comrades:

your visit to our province at such a time constitutes a great encouragement to all the working people in our province who have been energetically carrying forward economic construction and at the same time promoting the struggle for defence build-up under difficult and hard conditions when u.s. imperialism is daily intensifying its new war manoeuvres and japanese militarism is ever more flagrantly plotting reinvasion.

today, the entire people of hamhung and the province, together with the working people throughout the country and under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, completely embodying his juche idea in all fields, have realized the historic tasks of socialist industrialization and have achieved brilliant successes, turning our country, once a colonial agrarian one far removed from modern technical civilization, into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and developed agriculture.

our province has favourable natural conditions and rich resources. however, its economy was not worth noticing before liberation owing to japanese imperialism's colonial policy of plunder and the scanty economy was ruthlessly ruined after liberation owing to the three-year war launched by the u.s. aggressors.

when the war ended, only ruins and craters were left to us and the defeated u.s. imperialists clamoured that we cannot stand up within 100 years.

indeed, in the bitter post-war years, we did not know how to start our rehabilitation work.

at that juncture, the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung put forward the correct line in post-war rehabilitation and socialist construction. he made on-the-spot direction to our province on over 40 occasions. he pointed out the orientation of rehabilitation and construction of damaged factories and enterprises and countryside, and made concrete teachings in particular about the means to rebuild hamhung city into a modern industrial one.

all the working people of our province and hamhung city actively followed the teachings of their leader and launched, with such a spirit and boldness they displayed in, eliminating the u.s. imperialists aggressors, the great chollima march and successively built the "february 8" vinylon factory which is ranked the first class of its kind in the world, the hungnam fertilizer factory, the ryongsong machine building factory which is accredited as a "mother factory" and many other factories and enterprises which possess modern equipment. this manifests the magnificent outlook of the centre of the principal industries of today.

having realized collectivization, our rural villages march along the brilliant road illuminated by the "theses on the socialist rural question in our country", rapidly carried out ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution. the peasants are enjoying their happiness in the rent and tax free villages with modern residential houses provided by the state free of charges.

before liberation, there was not a single university in our province, but today there are more than ten universities and more than 1,060 schools of various kinds. a new generation is excellently brought up and it is becoming a fully developed new reliable force in socialist construction.

under the continuous personal leadership and loving concern of comrade kim il sung, fatherly leader of the 40 million korean people, we have built the south hamgyong province into a powerful base of heavy and light industries in the republic and a place of civilization and richness which occupies an important position in the production of our industry, agriculture and fishery.

we are leading a happy life, but we should never for a moment forget the brothers in the south groaning under the iron heel of u.s. imperialism.

working actively in the light of the grandiose fighting programme put forth by the great leader comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, we, together with the working people throughout the country, are staging more vigorously the great march of chollima with a view to fulfilling the first two years' tasks of the six-year plan ahead of schedule; before april 15 of next year and we are struggling to smash u.s. imperialism's new war manoeuvres, support the south korean people and accomplish the revolution in south korea and realize earlier the independence and unification of the fatherland.

to counter the re-doubled effort of u.s. imperialism and

its lackeys to provoke a new war, the korean people, with rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other, are carrying out the economic and national defence building simultaneously and get everything ready to smash completely the enemy's surprise attack.

the south korean people have been encouraged by the struggle and achievements of the people in the northern half of the republic. they do not submit to the fascist suppression or the terror of the enemy, and they are struggling still more staunchly against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the puppets. their voice has become louder than ever before demanding the exchange of visits between the south and north and the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

the developments in south korea clearly indicate that the colonial rule of u.s. imperialism and the fascist military dictatorship of the pak jung hi puppet clique will come to an inevitable collapse.

the entire people in north and south korea will firmly unite and vigorously fight against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and will surely baffle all the crafty machinations of the enemy to perpetuate national split and will accomplish the sacred cause of national reunification in our generation without fail.

the fraternal chinese people always support our people actively in the just struggle for chasing the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of south korea and realizing the independent reunification of the country.

our people are grateful to the brotherly chinese people for having rendered lofty internationalist assistance in the period of the fatherland liberation war and in the arduous days of the post-war rehabilitation and construction and for expressing today support and solidarity with our people in the just struggle for the withdrawal of the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops from south korea and the independent reunification of the fatherland.

this support and encouragement of the fraternal chinese people will dwell forever in the hearts of the korean people.

our people who treasure the friendship and solidarity with the brotherly chinese people will always fight in the future, too, firmly joining hands with the fraternal chinese people, revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, revived japanese militarism and all reactionaries and for the victory of the great cause of socialism.

long live the indestructible, militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples of korea and china exclamation

long live the unity of the revolutionary peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation

long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation

Party Committee and Government of South Hamgyong Province Give Banquet for Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Hamhung, July 14, 1971)

the south hamgyong provincial committee of the workers' party of korea and the south hamgyong provincial people's committee gave a banquet this evening to welcome the visit to hamhung in south hamgyong province of the chinese party and government delegation with comrade li hsien-nien as its head and comrade li teh-sheng as its deputy head.

present at the banquet were korean party and government leaders comrades pak sung chul, hyon mu gwang, yang hyong sop; as well as li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; major general pak jung guk, vice-chief of general staff of the korean people's army; kang myon su, secretary of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the workers' party of korea; kim se bong, chairman, and cho jen hyong and kim yong nam, vice-chairmen, of the provincial people's committee; pak song guan, chief secretary, and pak hung jong, secretary, of hamhung municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; kang hui won, chairman of the hamhung minicipal people's committee; and others.

members of the chinese party and government delegation comrades keng piao, pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen and han tsung-cheng, its entourage as well as diplomatic personnel of the chinese embassy in korea attended the banquet on invitation.

comrade hyon mu gwang spoke first at the banquet. he extended warm welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms on behalf of the people of south hamgyong province and hamhung city. the militant friendship and friendly unity of the korean and chinese peoples, he said, were cemented in blood in the protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemies, japanese and u.s. imperialism. this friendship and unity have been further strengthened and developed in the common struggle against the schemes of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

our militant friendship was cultivated and nurtured personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, he said. such friendship will be everlasting.

he said: our two peoples have demonstrated once again the friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries through the activities organized in our two countries respectively in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, thereby dealing a telling blow at imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

he said that the party and government delegation of china has come to our province to see directly that under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung and by embodying his juche idea in all fields, all our working people in hamhung city and south hamgyong province, have built south hamgyong province into a powerful industrial base of the republic which holds an important place in the development of industry, agriculture and fisheries of our country, and has assessed it highly.

he said that the korean people always value the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people and deem it a great joy to have them as their revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally.

we will fight on firmly in future, too, joining hands with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, revived japanese militarism and all the reactionaries and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

in conclusion, comrade hyon mu gwang wished the chinese people new success in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, through the successful implementation of the militant tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

speaking next, comrade li teh-sheng expressed whole-hearted thanks to the enthusiastic welcome accorded to the chinese party and government delegation by the responsible party and government comrades of south hamgyong province and hamhung city and the citizens of hamhung.

he said, through our visit to hamhung we saw directly that its heroic citizens under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the korean workers' party, are marching forward victoriously with great courage and high spirit along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction, together with the people throughout the country. at the same time, the heroic citizens of hamhung are defending the east coast of korea with high revolutionary vigilance and repeatedly smashed armed provocations and aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we warmly congratulate the hamhung citizens on their great achievements and heartily wish them greater successes in the future.

in his speech comrade li teh-sheng exposed the wolfish ambitions of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in stepping up military conspiracy and reviving japanese militarism in an attempt to make aggression against korea and china. he pointed out that it is of weighty significance under such situation for the peoples of china and korea to grandly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. no aggressive machination of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries can be realized in face of the united strength of the chinese and korean peoples.

comrade li teh-sheng said that china and korea are fraternal neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers and the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms sharing the same weal and woe. the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and korea was personally nurtured by premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and, therefore, it is invincible. no matter what may come in the world in future, the chinese people will, as in the past, resolutely fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal korean people and we will unite together, fight together and win victory together in opposing the common enemies.

the speeches of comrade hyon mu gwang and comrade li teh-sheng were frequently interrupted by warm applause.

at the banquet, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms repeatedly toasted to the 10th anniversary of the signing

of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and to the steady consolidation and development of friendship and unity of the two parties and peoples of korea and china.

an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

Chinese Party, Government Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 15, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and comrade li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head, this evening gave a grand farewell banquet expressing whole-hearted thanks to the korean workers' party, the korean government and people for their fraternal and most enthusiastic and friendly welcome and hospitality accorded to the chinese party and government delegation during its stay in korea to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

comrade kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and first vice-premier of the cabinet; comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet; comrade so chol, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; and yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and secretary of the central committee attended the banquet on invitation.

also present at the banquet on invitation were ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; kim yong nam, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; kim du yong, vice-minister of public security; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and leading members of social organizations and departments concerned.

present on the occasion were members of the chinese delegation comrades keng piao, pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen, nan tsung-cheng and li yun-chuan.

when comrade kim il, comrade pak sung chul and others accompanied by comrade li hsien-nien and comrade li teh-sheng entered the banquet hall, all those present rose and greeted them with warm applause.

comrade li hsien-nien and comrade kim il spoke at the banquet (full text of the speeches to be released separately). their speeches were frequently interrupted by warm applause.

le dong, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to korea, ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and ho cong cau, charge d'affaries ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in korea, were present.

also present were staff members of the chinese embassy in korea and ho chu-jo, member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission on behalf of the chinese people's volunteers.

during the banquet, the guests and hosts had cordial conversations and repeatedly proposed toasts. from beginning to end, the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and korean peoples.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Farewell Banquet Given by Chinese Party, Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 15, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade li hsien-nien, head of the chinese party and government delegation, at the farewell banquet given by the delegation here this evening:

respected comrade kim il,

respected comrade pak sung chul,

dear comrades and friends,

the chinese party and government delegation's friendly visit to your great country is coming to a successful end. since we set foot on your heroic soil, we have all along been accorded fraternal and most enthusiastic and friendly welcome and hospitality by the korean workers' party and the korean government and people. in particular, we are deeply touched that the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung personally received us and had a most cordial conversation with us, showing solicitous concern for us. on the eve of our departure, on behalf of all the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation, i express once again our sincere thanks to comrade premier kim il sung and to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is a glorious festival for both the chinese and korean peoples.

both our countries have been holding grand celebrations and have exchanged party and government delegations; this fully demonstrates the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples. during our visit, we have attended various magnificent and warm celebrations held by the heroic people of pyongyang and hamhung, and experienced the profound friendship of the fraternal korean people for the chinese people. we deeply feel that the chinese and korean peoples are true comrades-in-arms and the friendship between our two peoples is deep-rooted and unbreakable.

although our delegation's stay in your country is very brief, we have learned many valuable things. we have seen with our own eyes that the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party, have scored great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. within the short span of over a decade, the korean people who have consistently upheld the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have built their fatherland into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture, bringing increasing prosperity to their country. we have seen with our own eyes that standing in the forefront of opposing u.s. imperialism in the east of asia, the heroic korean people have been in confrontation with the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys over a long period of time. in face of the aggression and war threats by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the korean people have always maintained high revolutionary vigilance and strong revolutionary fighting will; with hammer and sickle in one hand and rifle in the other, they are strengthening their preparedness against war with all-out efforts, ready at all times to rebuff the enemy's sudden attacks and all its war provocations, while carrying out socialist construction. all this has left a very deep impression on us. the chinese people are ever so proud of having the korean people as their ally and comrades-in-arms. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people new and still greater victories in their future struggle.

comrades and friends,

at present, u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries are stepping up their military collusion and the revival of japanese militarism. fostered by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism is itching to have a go in a wild attempt to tread its old track of aggression against korea, china and other asian countries. the asian peoples are confronted with a new grave menace. now that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have colluded with each other and made frantic war provocations against us, we the chinese and korean peoples and other asian peoples have to give them tit-for-tat, getting further united, strengthening our preparedness against war and waging a resolute struggle against them. the chinese and korean peoples had fought shoulder to shoulder and defeated the aggression by japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation the three indochinese peoples have badly battered u.s. imperialism. we have a powerful anti-imperialist united front. we have the mighty strength to defeat the aggressors and full confidence in victory. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to act recklessly, they will certainly receive severe punishment from the chinese and korean peoples and other asian peoples. victory surely belongs to the chinese and korean peoples and other asian peoples exclamation

dear comrades and friends,

although our visit is coming to an end, we will never forget the fraternal friendship of the korean people towards the chinese people. when we return home, we will certainly convey such profound sentiments of the korean people to the chinese people. this will be a tremendous insoiration to the chinese people who are engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction. following our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will forever unite closely with the fraternal korean people, and our two peoples will support and assist each other and march forward side by side in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism exclamation

now, i ask you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great unity and militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples,

to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung,

to the health of president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade kim il,

to the health of comrade pak sung chul,

to the health of other leading comrades of the korean party and government,

to the health of ambassador le dong, ambassador arg kim khoam and charge d'affaires ad interim ho ccng cau, and

to the health of all the comrades and friends present here exclamation

Comrade Kim Il's Speech at Farewell Banquet Given by Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 15, 1971)

comrade kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, rade a speech at the farewell banquet given this evening by the chinese party and government delegation. full text of the speech reads:

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade li teh-sheng,

respected comrade ambassador li yun-chuan

dear comrades and friends,

on the eve of the conclusion of the visit of the chinese party and government delegation to our country, i express profound gratitude for your kind invitation for us to attend such a grand banquet this evening and for the very fine remarks comrade li hsien-nien has just made.

in the past few days, we have had moving times together with the party and government delegation of the people's republic of china with comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, as its head and comrade li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head. the militant friendship and fraternal unity between the korean and chinese peoples cemented in blood have been further consolidated.

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the simultaneous holding of celebrations in korea and china and the mutual visits by our party and government delegations constituted another epoch-making event in the development of the militant friendship between our two peoples.

these activities clearly demonstrated once again the unflinching determination of our two parties, governments and peoples to unite forever to jointly defeat aggression by any enemy completely in order to reliably defend the security and the fruits of victory of the revolution of our two countries and safeguard peace in asia and the world in face of the intensified aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism reviving under its shield.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation during its stay in our country.

with a sentiment to their dear ones, our people have warmly welcomed you, friendship envoys of the fraternal chinese people, our revolutionary comrades-in-arms, wherever you went.

while meeting our people, the delegation highly appraised the achievements made by the korean people in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, their great leader, and expressed full support for and resolute solidarity with the tenacious struggle of our people actively following the grand militant programme put forth by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party and striving for the complete victory of socialism and the realization of the independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

at the same time, the delegation conveyed to our people the unswerving determination of the chinese people to share life and death and fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people in the same trench as always, should the u.s. and japanese aggressors dare to embark again on the dangerous road of opposing the korean people.

all this is a tremendous encouragement to us.

the activities marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance have demonstrated ever more clearly the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china, and served another heavy blow and a serious warning to u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. we are greatly satisfied with the results of the present visit of the party and government delegation of the people's republic of china to our country, and sincerely thank you for the very high appraisals and support given to the cause of our people.

dear comrades and friends,

under the red banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples personally forged, strengthened and developed by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung have stood the test of history and will be consolidated and developed continuously in the future.

our people will stand fast at the east post of socialism, remain loyal to their obligations in accordance with the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, closely unite with the chinese people forever and continue to carry out resolute struggle for driving the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of south korea and taiwan, shattering japanese militarism's aggressive ambitions against korea and china, accelerating victory of the great socialist cause in our two countries and promoting the world revolution.

taking this opportunity, we sincerely wish that the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its head and with comrade lin piao as its deputy head will continuously bring about new high tides in their struggle for carrying out the line of "uniting to win still greater victories" laid down in the 9th national congress of the communist party of china and obtain greater achievements in strengthening the economic strength and defence capabilities of their country.

we hope that after its returning home, the delegation will convey to the chinese people the warm, fraternal and friendly regards of the korean people and their firm fighting will to carry out forever side by side with the chinese people the struggle against our common enemies.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the strengthening and development of the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people, and to the health of comrade lin piao,

to the health of comrade li hsien-nien and comrade li teh-sheng,

to the health of comrade ambassador li yun-chuan and his wife,

to the health of the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation,

to the health of the diplomatic envoys of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia, and

to the health of comrades and friends present here exclamation

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 16, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head, left here by special plane for home this afternoon. the delegation was bringing back the korean people's profound revolutionary friendship for the chinese people after attending the korean people's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and paying a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

members of the delegation leaving pyongyang were: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and first vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k.; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet; general o jin u, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; so chol, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; and yang myong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and secretary of the central committee.

also present at the airport were ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim yong nam, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; chon chang chol, chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions; li rim su, chairman of the central committee of the agricultural working people's union of korea; pang gi yong, vice-minister of foreign trade; lieutenant general li jin su, first vice-minister of public security, as well as high-ranking officers of the korean people's army and responsible members of the departments concerned and mass organizations of korea.

a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between korea and china prevailed at the

pyongyang airport this afternoon. a portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, were respectfully placed at the airport. the streamers at the airport bore the words: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique exclamation" "strengthen the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle exclamation" holding the national flags of korea and china, and bouquets and multi-coloured banners, the pyongyang working people in their festive dress gave the chinese comrades-in-arms a cordial send-off.

at 3:20 p.m. comrades li hsien-nien and li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades, accompanied by comrades kim il, pak sung chul, o jin u, so chol, yang hyong sop and other korean comrades, drove into the airport amidst strains of music. the chinese guests were presented with bouquets by boys and girls. they waved to the masses who gathered there to see the delegation off as they made their way through the crowds.

present also at the airport today were le dong, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to korea; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea; and ho cong cau, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in korea.

present also were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and the entire staff of the chinese embassy in korea; ho chu-jo, member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission on behalf of the chinese people's volunteers; and chinese engineers and technicians here.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head returned to peking by special plane from pyongyang this afternoon. the delegation had joined the korean people in grand celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and paid a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the members of the delegation arriving here today were: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. personnel accompanying the delegation also arrived here by the same plane.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien and li tso-peng, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present at the airport were:

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, minister-counsellor kim jai suk, counsellor ma jang ok and his wife, military attache sr. col. jang rae hyen and his wife, and other comrades from the korean embassy;

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and koam leang nac, charge d'affaires a.i. of the cambodian embassy in peking;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking;

tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

supha, representative of the laotian patriotic front.

also present were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chiang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, tsao li-huai, shih shao-hua, huang chin-yung, han nien-lung, ma wen-tao, chen teh-ho, wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, wang hsi-ke, chou hsi-han, liu ta-yu, huang hou-min, li ching-chuan, wang kuo-chuan and ma jen-hui.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and Visit of Korean Party and Government Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at noon today in the embassy here on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the visit of the korean party and government delegation to china.

in the banquet hall were a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and a portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and korea. a slogan inscribed in both chinese and korean languages on a streamer reads:

"long live the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of korea and china exclamation"

leading chinese party and government comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng, chiu hui-tso, chi teng-kuei and kuo mo-jo attended the banquet.

kim jung rin, head of the korean party and government delegation; kim man gum, deputy head of the delegation; members of the delegation kim chol man, li bong gil, han yong hak, kim gil hyon and kim jae bong, and personnel accompanying the delegation attended the banquet.

head of the delegation kim jung rin and chief of general staff huang yung-sheng spoke at the banquet, looking forward to the constant development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the parties, governments and peoples of china and korea.

head of the delegation kim jung rin pointed out in his speech: the intensified activities of aggression and war against korea and china by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism will only result in the further consolidation of the militant friendship and unbreakable alliance between our two peoples. he warned the u.s. and japanese reactionaries not to take reckless actions, saying: should our enemies dare to venture and play with fire, they should be aware that they would be punished with still more severe blows.

the head of the delegation said: the activities held in pyongyang, hamhung and other places in korea, and in peking, shanghai and other places in china to mark the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance have clearly demonstrated the militant friendship and unity of the peoples of korea and china, which has been forged and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. these have also pronounced clearly the unflinching determination of our two peoples resolutely to smash the activities of aggression by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, to safeguard the security and revolutionary gains of korea and china and to defend peace in asia.

referring to u.s. defence secretary laird's recent scamper from japan to south korea where he held a so-called "security consultative meeting" with the pak jung hi puppet clique, chief of general staff huang yung-sheng strongly condemned the crimes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in attempting to make south korea into a military base for aggression against the democratic people's republic of korea and china.

he said: we serve the u.s. and japanese reactionaries this warning: you will never succeed in your schemes of aggression against the peoples of korea, china and other asian countries. the peoples of china and korea have formed a solid brotherly alliance. the united front of various asian peoples against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is constantly developing and expanding. should you dare to unleash a new war of aggression, you will certainly suffer complete annihilation.

chief of general staff huang yung-sheng reiterated: the chinese government has consistently respected other countries' sovereign right over their territory; at the same

time it absolutely allows no country to encroach upon china's sovereign right over its own territory. in conformity with u.s. imperialism's need to push its policy of aggression in asia, the philippine government recently clamoured that the nansha islands were "disputed islands" and announced that it had sent troops to occupy several principal islands of the nansha islands. this is a grave case of infringement upon china's sovereignty over its territory. the saigon puppet clique too clamoured that it had the sovereign right over the nansha islands and the hsisha islands, in an attempt to invade and occupy china's territory. this is sheer wishful thinking. the nansha islands and the hsisha islands have always been china's territory. the people's republic of china has indisputable legitimate sovereignty over these islands and absolutely allows no country to encroach upon this sovereign right under whatever pretext and in whatever form. the philippine government must immediately stop its encroachment upon china's territory and withdraw all its personnel from the nansha islands.

among the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms attending the banquet were:

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

supha, representative of the laotian patriotic front.

also attending the banquet were:

members and alternate members of the central committee of the communist party of china li chiang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, tsao li-huai, shih shao-hua, kuo hung-chien and huang chih-yung;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, hua lo-keng and meng chi-mao; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, nan nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen ten-ho, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, wang liang-en, yang ten-chung, wang hsi-ke, chou hsi-han, wang an-chu, chen mu-hua, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, feng hsi-ku, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, sun hsiao-feng, li ching-chuan, huang hou-min, wang kuo-chuan, ma jen-hui, tai cheng-yuan and lu ying. also present were representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers and families of c.p.v. martyrs and of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade kim jung rin, head of the korean party and government delegation, at the banquet given by the korean ambassador to china here today:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected comrade huang yung-sheng,

dear comrades and friends,

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china, our party and government delegation has visited the people's republic of china for attending the celebrations held in china. having finished its work satisfactorily, our delegation will soon leave your country.

during its stay in the people's republic of china, our delegation has been accorded warm hospitality and welcome by the fraternal chinese people and experienced their comradeship-in-arms and friendly feelings and spent very pleasant and useful days.

during the visit, we held talks with comrade chou en-lai in a friendly atmosphere. we feel satisfied with the talks.

during this period, our delegation visited shaoshan, home village of comrade mao tsetung, attended the grand celebrations in peking and shanghai, visited many factories, enterprises and cultural institutions and had friendly meetings with fraternal chinese people.

through these activities, we are vividly impressed by the fraternal chinese people's sincere and active support to our people in the just struggle to force the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south korea and to unify the fatherland.

in the name of our delegation i take this opportunity to express our deep thanks to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people for their militant support to and solidarity with the korean people in their just struggle and the warm welcome and hospitality accorded our delegation.

during this period, we have seen with our own eyes in various places of china the achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china in the great proletarian cultural revolution aimed at smashing the scheme for capitalist restoration and at strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, in socialist construction and in the struggle to strengthen the defence capabilities. all this has given us a profound impression.

we heartily wish the fraternal chinese people who are rallying closely round the central committee of the communist party of china new successes in carrying out the resolutions of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and in the struggle to fulfil the fourth five-year plan.

comrades,

the friendship between the people of korea and china is an unbreakable friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers and is forged in the flames of anti-imperialist struggle in history.

the militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china have been sealed in blood in the flames of the protracted common struggle against imperialism, and have been strengthened and developed in the course of severe test of history. no force whatsoever can undermine this friendship.

the intensified activities of aggression and war against korea and china by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism will only result in the further consolidation of the militant friendship and unbreakable alliance between our two peoples.

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, don't you take reckless actions. should our enemies dare to venture and play with fire, they should be aware that this time they would be punished with still more severe blows.

the activities held in pyongyang, hamhung and other places in korea, and in peking, shangnai and other places in china to mark the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance have clearly demonstrated the militant friendship and unity of the peoples of korea and china, which has been forged and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. these have also pronounced clearly the unflinching determination of our two peoples resolutely to smash the activities of aggression by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, to safeguard the security and revolutionary gains of korea and china and to defend peace in asia.

our delegation's visit to china and the visit of the chinese party and government delegation to our country have made great contribution to the further strengthening of the militant and fraternal friendship and unity of the people of korea and china sealed in blood in the common struggle against our common enemies, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we are overjoyed at this.

with one mind and one will, the people of our country will rally still more closely round the central committee of the workers' party of korea headed by the great leader comrade kim il sung, smash new war provocations by u.s. imperialism, defeat aggressive activities by japanese militarism revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism, and more reliably defend the eastern outpost of socialism.

comrades,

the korean people always treasure the friendship with the fraternal chinese people. we will, as always, remain loyal to the revolutionary faith based on the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and forged in blood; remain loyal to the obligations of the alliance prescribed in the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance; and shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people fight to the end in the struggle against the common enemies.

when we are home, we will convey to the people of our country what we have seen and heard in your country and the profound friendship of the fraternal chinese people.

i warmly greet, once again, the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and propose a toast:

to the unbreakable militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china;

to the final victory in the common struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and the health of his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao;

to the health of comrade chou en-lai;

to the health of comrade huang yung-sheng;

to the health of his excellency minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, the health of comrades charges d'affaires ad interim of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in china, and the health of the representative of the laotian patriotic front; and

to the health of the comrades and friends present.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade huang yung-sheng at the banquet given by the korean ambassador to china here today:

respected comrade kim jung rin, head of the delegation,

respected comrade kim man gum, deputy head of the delegation,

respected comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk,

dear comrades on the korean party and government delegation,

comrades and friends,

the korean party and government delegation led by comrade kim jung rin and comrade kim man gum is going to leave for home today after attending the celebrations in china of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. in attending this grand banquet at comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk's invitation, we feel very happy to be with the comrades on the korean party and government delegation once again. please allow me to express heart-felt thanks to you on behalf of all the chinese comrades present.

comrades on the korean party and government delegation, you have brought to china the profound friendship of the fraternal korean people for the chinese people and the happy tidings of the brilliant achievements made by the korean

people on all fronts in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. your visit is a tremendous encouragement to the chinese people. it has made new and valuable contributions to further strengthening the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the parties and peoples of china and korea. we warmly congratulate you on the success of your current visit.

in the speech he has just made, comrade kim jung rin highly evaluated the achievements made by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. we regard these remarks as an encouragement and support of the fraternal korean people to the chinese people. we have made some achievements in revolution and construction. however, our country today is a country which has just made its first steps on the road of prosperity. we have many more things to do. we will have to work with redoubled efforts. on the one hand, we will do a good job of revolution and construction at home; and on the other, we will do our utmost to support the revolutionary struggles of the people of other countries. moreover, it must be pointed out that the chinese people's achievements are inseparable from the enormous support of the peoples of korea, viet nam, cambodia, laos and other countries in the world. the fraternal korean people have since long ago given the chinese revolution active support and assistance. outstanding korean revolutionary fighters participated in the chinese revolution at every stage. they shed their blood for the chinese people's revolutionary cause.

staunchly standing at the eastern front of the anti-u.s. struggle, the heroic korean people are now waging a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. this is a tremendous assistance and valuable support to the chinese people. we will forever learn from the korean people their noble spirit of proletarian internationalism. the chinese people will never forget the korean people's support and contributions to the chinese people. we are deeply grateful to them.

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have recently carried out a series of activities of aggression against south korea while stepping up their military collusion and arms expansion. shortly after u.s. vice-president agnew and japanese prime minister sato went to seoul for scheming activities, u.s. defence secretary laird scampered to south korea from japan and held a so-called "security consultative meeting" with the pak jung hi puppet clique. u.s. imperialism has long occupied south korea by force; it has done its utmost to foster the pak jung hi puppet clique and is step by step introducing the japanese militarist forces into south korea. the japanese reactionaries, fully revealing their aggressive designs, have long schemed the turning of south korea into their colony again. moreover, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are attempting to make south korea into a military base for aggression against the democratic people's republic of korea and china. we serve the u.s. and japanese reactionaries this warning: you will never succeed in your schemes of aggression against the peoples of korea, china and other asian countries. the peoples of china and korea have formed a solid brotherly alliance. the united front of various asian peoples against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is constantly developing and expanding. should you dare to unleash a new war of aggression, you will certainly suffer complete annihilation.

the chinese government has consistently respected other countries' sovereign right over their territory; at the same time it absolutely allows no country to encroach upon china's sovereign right over its territory. in conformity with u.s. imperialism's need to push its policy of aggression in asia, the philippine government recently clamoured that the nansha islands were "disputed islands" and announced that it had sent troops to occupy several principal islands of the nansha islands. this is a grave case of infringement upon china's sovereignty over its territory. the saigon puppet clique too clamoured that it had the sovereign right over the nansha islands and the hsisha islands, in an attempt to invade and occupy china's territory. this is sheer wishful thinking. the nansha islands and the hsisha islands have always been china's territory. the people's republic of china has indisputable legitimate sovereignty over these islands and absolutely allows no country to encroach upon this sovereign right under whatever pretext and in whatever form. the philippine government must immediately stop its encroachment upon china's territory and withdraw all its personnel from the nansha islands.

comrades and friends,

the militant friendship between the peoples of china and korea that has been sealed in blood in the protracted struggle against their common enemies is unbreakable. our common destiny and struggle over the decades has closely linked our two peoples together. historical experience proves that the constant strengthening of the militant friendship between the peoples of china and korea is in the basic interests of our two peoples. we are glad to see that in our common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the friendly cooperation between our two countries are developing and strengthening in an all-round way and that the might of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two peoples is manifesting itself ever more conspicuously.

comrades on the korean party and government delegation, you are soon to leave our country. while bidding you farewell, we are sorry to part with you. on your return to your country, please convey the highest respect and cordial regards of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people to the workers' party of korea, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

may i now propose a toast,

to the success of the visit to china of the korean party and government delegation,

to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the parties, governments and peoples of china and korea,

to the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between china and korea,

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade kim jung rin and kim man gum,

to the health of all comrades on the korean party and government delegation,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk,

to the health of the distinguished guests from the royal government of national union of cambodia, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the laotian patriotic front, and

to the health of comrades and friends present exclamation

Korean Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, as its head and kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet, as its deputy head left peking by special plane for home this afternoon. the delegation had joined the chinese people in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and paid a friendly visit to china.

the members of the delegation leaving peking today were: kim chol man, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li bong gil, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. chagang provincial committee; han yong hak, member of the w.p.k. central committee and political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee; and kim jae bong, korean vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien and li tso-peng, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. more than 4,000 revolutionary people were present.

also at the airport were li hsien-nien, head of the chinese party and government delegation, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, deputy head of the delegation, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; and members of the delegation keng piao, pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen and han tsung-cheng.

there were huge portraits of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and the national flags of china and korea at the airport. the crowds there carried streamers reading "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the airport was permeated with warm expressions of the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea.

as comrades kim jung rin and kim man gum and the other korean comrades, accompanied by leading chinese party and government comrades, said good-bye to the crowds, cheers and the beating of drums and cymbals filled the airport. people shouted: "learn from the heroic korean people exclamation salute the heroic korean people exclamation" "firmly support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of the fatherland exclamation" "u.s. imperialism must get out of south korea, get out of taiwan, get out of indochina, get out of asia, get out of all places subjected to its aggression exclamation" young men and women danced and waved farewell to the korean comrades-in-arms.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor; ma jang ok, counsellor, and his wife; sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and his wife; and other comrades from the embassy.

also at the airport were comrades-in-arms from cambodia, viet nam and laos:

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia; koam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy in peking;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

supha, representative of the laotian patriotic front.

also present were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee li chiang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, tsao li-huai, shih shao-hua and huang chih-yung;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, hua lo-keng and meng chi-mao; and

leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, wang hsi-ke, chou hsi-han, liu ta-yu, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, sun hsiao-feng, huang hou-min, li ching-chuan, wang kuo-chuan and ma jen-hui as well as representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers and of families of c.p.v. martyrs.

Korean Transport Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1971)

a four-member korean transport delegation led by so son hun, deputy director of the foreign transportation corporation of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china ocean shipping company.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by pai chun-ching, general manager, and shao yi-li, deputy manager, of the host organization. choi jong keun, commercial counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and other comrades from the embassy were present.

Ryanggang Provincial Friendship Delegation from Korea Leaves Changchun for Home

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 16, 1971)

the friendship delegation from ryanggang province of the democratic people's republic of korea left here by train for home yesterday afternoon after attending celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and paying a visit to kirin province. the leader of the delegation was ui gi in, vice-chairman of the ryanggang provincial people's committee, and its deputy leader was hwang jin hu, deputy director of the propaganda department of the ryanggang provincial committee of the workers' party of korea.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by hsiao tao-sheng and cheng chi-chiao, secretaries of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairmen of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; yao tien-tu, standing committee member of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; wu chao-ti, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; huang yun-chang, deputy commander of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; chai hsiang-kun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. changchun municipal committee and vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet in honour of the delegation before its departure.

during its stay in kirin province, the delegation, accompanied by comrade hsiao tao-sheng, visited factories, people's communes and schools in the cities of changchun and kirin to a warm welcome from the revolutionary masses.

filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, the revolutionary teachers and students of the yuwen middle school in kirin city waved bouquets and scarves to welcome their korean comrades-in-arms. a leading member of the school revolutionary committee recounted the revolutionary activities at the school of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people, in his youth. the delegation visited the room where premier kim il sung studied, which has now become an exhibition hall. both hosts and

guests expressed the hope that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples would last forever.

when the delegation passed through china's border city of tumen this morning, it was greeted at the railway station by tsui hai-lung, secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the ye pien korean autonomous chou and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou; ting ping-nan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou; nu chen-hua, secretary of the c.p.c. tumen municipal committee and chairman of the tumen municipal revolutionary committee; chang tsai-ho and chiang tai-pin, vice-chairmen of the tumen municipal revolutionary committee. hundreds of revolutionary people of all walks of life were present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Local Economy Study Group Visit Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, July 16, 1971)

the local economy study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, north china, from july 11 to 13. comrade fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, accompanied the group on the visit.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome at tachai by chen yung-kuei, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shansi provincial committee, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and secretary of the tachai brigade party branch; other leading comrades of the locality and commune members. comrade chen yung-kuei gave a dinner in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the evening of july 11. hosts and guests at the dinner proposed toasts to the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties and peoples of china and viet nam.

during their stay in tachai, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accompanied by comrade chen yung-kuei on their visit. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries held discussions and exchanged experience.

Hai Phong Industrial Visiting Group from Vietnam Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, July 16, 1971)

the hai phong industrial visiting group from the democratic republic of viet nam left here for peking today after its friendly visit to the city. leader of the group is comrade nguyen huu can, standing committee member of the hai phong city committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the administrative committee of hai phong.

the group arrived in tientsin on june 26. during their stay here, the vietnamese comrades visited institutions such as factory, people's commune, store, school and were given a warm welcome by the people. they also attended revolutionary theatrical and sports performances.

hsien hsueh-kung, first secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, met the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the visiting group. the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the visiting group.

on its arrival and departure from tientsin, the group was given a warm welcome and send-off by wang ran-tien, secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

CHINA AND PERU

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Receives Peruvian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a friendly talk with dr. carlos castillo rios, member of the national educational reform commission of peru.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned wu hsiao-ta, shen yun-ao, sun liang-min and sang sung-sen.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Authorities Openly Violate China's Territorial Sovereignty by Occupying Islands of China's Nansha Islands, Saigon Puppet Clique Clamors Same Attempt

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

the philippine authorities recently clamoured that china's nansha islands are so-called "disputed" islands, and already sent troops to control and occupy chungyeh and several other islands of nansha islands, according to reports by foreign news agencies. this is a serious incident of flagrant violation of china's territorial sovereignty committed by the philippine authorities trailing after u.s. imperialism's aggressive policy and war schemes in asia.

nansha islands comprise taiping island, nanwei island, chungyeh island, mahuan island and several islets nearby on the south china sea. these islands have always been part of china's territory. the people's republic of china has indisputable and legitimate rights over these islands. although nansha islands once fell into the hands of japanese imperialism after it unleashed its war of aggression, they were all taken over by the then chinese government, following japan's surrender. as early as august 15, 1951, foreign minister chou en-lai of the people's republic of china solemnly pointed out in his "statement on u.s.-british draft peace treaty with japan and san francisco conference": "just like the entire nansha islands, chungsha islands and tungsha islands, hsisha islands (the paracel islands) and nanwei island (spratly island) have always been china's territory." to deal with the philippine government's attempt to encroach upon china's sovereignty over taiping island and nanwei island of nansha islands, the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china issued a statement on may 29, 1956, reiterating that it is absolutely impermissible for any country to violate china's legitimate sovereignty over nansha islands under whatever pretext and by whatever form.

however, philippine president marcos openly claimed at a press conference in manila on july 10 this year that nansha islands are so-called "disputed" islands, and said that the philippines did not consider the islands as belonging to any power. he even alleged that "occupation is the determining factor and control." thus, the philippine government openly sent troops to occupy several islands of china's nansha islands including chungyeh island and mahuan island.

this open violation of china's territorial sovereignty by the philippine government is absolutely not to be tolerated by the chinese government and people. the philippine government must immediately stop its violation of china's territorial sovereignty and withdraw all its personnel from nansha islands.

after the philippine government announced the dispatch of troops to occupy several islands of nansha islands, the saigon puppet clique also made a vain attempt to occupy china's territory by fishing in troubled waters and, openly clamouring that the sovereignty over nansha islands and hsisha islands belongs to it. this, too, is definitely not to be tolerated by the chinese government and people.

CHINA AND US

Announcement by NCNA

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1971)

announcement

premier chou en-lai and dr. henry kissinger, president nixon's assistant for national security affairs, held talks in peking from july 9 to 11, 1971.

knowing of president nixon's expressed desire to visit the people's republic of china, premier chou en-lai, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, has extended an invitation to president nixon to visit china at an appropriate date before may 1972. president nixon has accepted this invitation with pleasure.

the meeting between the leaders of china and the united states is to seek the normalization of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides.

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MASS LINE IN LITERATURE

Splendid Hymn To Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

Writing Group of Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1971)

The great, glorious, correct Communist Party of China personally fostered and led by the great leader Chairman Mao has now victoriously traveled over a brilliant fighting course of 50 years. The history of the Communist Party of China of the past 50 years is a history of armed seizure of political power by the proletariat and the broad masses of people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's leadership and their victorious struggle of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary model plays, born amid the violent struggle between the two lines, fervently sing the praise, with full proletarian revolutionary passion, of the great leader Chairman Mao, of our great Party, great people, great Army, and great nation. They are a grand epic of the Chinese revolution, a splendid hymn to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the creation of the revolutionary model plays as a hymn to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the relations between revolutionary struggle and the Party's correct line, the relations between the Party line for concrete work and the Party's general line, and the relations between the special features of the character of heroes of the proletariat and their consciousness of the line have been correctly handled. They have provided invaluable experience in creative expression of socialist literature and art and its praise of the correct line.

In Writing About Revolutionary Struggle, It Is Necessary To Represent the Correct Line Prominently

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the present-day world all culture or literature and art belong to particular classes and particular political lines." If the literature and art of the proletariat is to serve the political line of its own class, then its works must represent and sing the praise of the correct political line.

The progress of history depends solely on the guidance of the red banner. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our Party's lifeline and line of victory. Every victory won in the Chinese revolution has been won under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Literary and art works that depict China's revolutionary struggles must clearly and positively give prominence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line if they are to truthfully reflect the historical progress of the Chinese revolution and profoundly reveal the essential nature of the life of China's revolutionary struggles.

The revolutionary model plays--splendid fruits of implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art--have correctly selected and treated their subject matter. They have re-created on broad canvases the heroic, magnificent revolutionary struggles waged under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and fervently sung a hymn to the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Chinese revolution has passed through protracted and complex struggles. The struggle between the two lines over the basic questions of revolution has never ceased. If creative literature and art is to represent Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the complex, rich life of struggle of the Chinese revolution, it will be necessary to select the subject matter correctly. The choice of subject matter is a major question that bears on whether it is the correct line that is to be praised or the erroneous line that is to be promoted.

The "Summary of the Forum on Literary and Art Work in the Armed Forces Convened by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Request of Comrade Lin Piao" (to be referred to as "The Summary" hereinafter) instructs us: "In selecting subject matter, it is necessary to go deep into life and carry out investigation and study properly if the selection is to be correctly and accurately made."

The subject matter for the revolutionary model plays was selected after Comrade Chiang Ch'ing carried out investigation and study in depth. From "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," "Story of the Red Lantern," "Sha Chia Pang," "Red Detachment of Women," and "The White-Haired Girl," all of which reflect the new democratic revolution, to "On the Docks" and "Raid on White Tiger Regiment," which reflect the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they all represent the life of struggle of the revolutionary masses of the people guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Such rich and many-colored subject matter, be it about armed struggle, underground work, or the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, has one thing in common, that is, it is in every case a microcosm of the class contradictions, class struggle, and line struggle of a particular historical period. It is always a song of victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the opportunistic line. Such subject matter which is capable of fully representing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has typical significance.

"The Summary" points out: "Some works in the past distorted historical facts and did not represent the correct line, but were exclusively concerned with the erroneous line." Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "Quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Hansheng, agents in literary and art circles of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, produced a number of reactionary works which dealt exclusively with the erroneous line but which held up the banner of "reflection of revolutionary struggle." To embellish the erroneous line and promote it, they selected as the subject matter for their works the so-called "revolutionary struggles" under the direction of the erroneous line. The reactionary movies "Prairie Fire," "Revolutionary Family," and "Torrents of the Red River"; the reactionary novels "Three-Family Lane," "Bitter Struggle," etc., were such goods.

"What is to be written" reflects the stand and world outlook of an author; "how it should be written" also reflects his stand and world outlook. The same subject matter may be completely differently treated from different stands and world outlooks. It may be made to sing the praise of the correct line or promote the erroneous line. In the course of creating the revolutionary model plays under the direction of Comrade Chiang Ch'ing, the revolutionary literary and art fighters conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and the history of the two-line struggle within the Party. They carried out a deep, detailed analysis of the selected subject matter from the plans of the two-line struggle, and through the portrayal of characters and treatment of stories, tried by all means to put Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a prominent position.

In the course of the writing of "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," a small handful of bourgeois representatives, holding up the banner of "writing true facts," openly demanded to highlight Yang Tzu-jung's "unruly, ferocious and coarse" character, i.e., his so-called "bandit character," in a vain attempt to represent Yang Tzu-jung as an adventurer, a man of the purely military viewpoint completely devoid of any political sense, so as to sell the reactionary military line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang.

Firmly opposing and criticizing this erroneous tendency, the revolutionary literary and art fighters specially created the episode of "Visiting Suffering People in the Mountains" which gave expression to the fish-and-water relationship between the army and the people. They laid particular emphasis on the ideological basis that enabled Yang Tzu-jung to penetrate into the bandits' lair and defeat the enemy, thus prominently representing Yang Tzu-jung as an executor of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On this same question a violent struggle also accompanied the creating of "Story of the Red Lantern" and "Sha Chia Pang." Counter-revolutionaries P'eng Chen, Chou Yang and A Chia vehemently advocated portrayal of secret underground work in an isolated manner, in an attempt to represent Li Yü-ho and Sister A Ch'ing as followers of the erroneous line of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that White-area work is the core." Seeing through the sinister scheme of these counter-revolutionaries, the revolutionary literary and art fighters revised the original adaptation of these two plays, highlighted the armed struggle, put the relationship between undercover work and armed struggle in the right perspective, and outstandingly created the heroic images of Li Yü-ho and Sister A Ch'ing who were boundlessly faithful to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Facts of the two-line struggle in the course of the writing of the revolutionary model plays fully demonstrate that revolutionary literary and art fighters must have a high degree of class consciousness and consciousness of political lines, so they may correctly treat their subject matter in their creative work and highlight Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The achievement of the revolutionary model plays in representing the correct line eloquently proves that the political character of proletarian literature and art is completely in accord with its truthful character. To reflect and sing the praise of the Party's correct line is an expression of the political character of proletarian literature and art. In his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out: "We say that literature and art should be subservient to politics. Politics here means class politics and politics of the masses, not the politics of a small number of so-called statesmen." "It is exactly because of this that the political character and truthfulness of our literature and art can achieve complete accord."

Because Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the most concentrated expression of the political ideals and basic interests of the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses and also the most correct reflection of the laws of development of the history of the Chinese revolution, proletarian literature and art must portray in a prominent manner Chairman Mao's revolutionary line if it is to reflect truthfully the history of China's revolutionary struggles. If revolutionary literature and art is devoid of such political character, it will also be devoid of the truthfulness that correctly reflects life in revolutionary struggle. Works that represent and propagate an erroneous line must necessarily distort the history of the revolution. It is exactly because they firmly grasp the outstanding representation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that the revolutionary model plays profoundly reflect the essential nature of life in Chinese revolutionary struggles and bring about complete accord between the political character and the truthfulness of literature and art.

In Writing About the Correct Line, It Is Necessary To Bring Into Prominence the Spirit of the General Line

In both of the two historical stages of the Chinese revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao has formulated for our Party a revolutionary general line and lines for various concrete work that served the realization of the general line. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our Party has provided for a general line and general policy of the Chinese revolution as well as lines for various concrete work and various concrete policies. However, many comrades, while bearing in mind our Party's concrete, individual lines and policies of work, have often lost sight of our Party's general line and general policy. And when we have really forgotten our Party's general line and general policy, we shall be blind, incomplete, and muddle-headed revolutionaries. We may lose our bearings, waver right and left, and defeat our own ends when we try to carry out a concrete line or a concrete policy of work."

Even works of literature and art that represent and sing the praise of the correct line must also correctly reflect the relations between the concrete lines of work and the general line and embody in a prominent manner the spirit of the general line. Only by so doing can they typically and profoundly represent the correct line. If they depict a certain concrete job or a certain concrete task of struggle in isolation, to the neglect of the spirit of the general line that embodies the whole historical phase, such works will very often lack depth and height of thought. They may even lose their bearings and propagate the erroneous line.

Chairman Mao points out: "The revolution of the popular masses led by the proletariat against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism is China's new democratic revolution. It is the general line and general policy of the Communist Party of China at the present historical stage." Although the revolutionary model plays, which reflect the new democratic revolution, are based on material taken from different historical periods and represent revolutionary work in various aspects, they all fully embody the spirit of the Party's general line during the phase of the new democratic revolution.

These revolutionary model plays prominently praise the leading role played by the Communist Party--the vanguards of the proletariat--in the Chinese revolution. "Communism is the truth, and the Party is the guide." It was under the guidance of the Communist Party that Wu Ch'ing-hua, Wang Ta-ch'un, and Li Yung-ch'i, representatives of the revolutionary popular masses, took up arms and embarked on the road of armed seizure of political power. "The Communist Party and Chairman Mao guide us forward." The liberation of the Cocoanut Grove Village, the surprise raid on Sha Chia Pang, the taking of the Tiger Mountain by stratagem...all these revolutionary struggles were an organic component part of the whole revolutionary cause led by the Communist Party of China, and were carried out under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. "The Party gives me wisdom and courage." Li Yü Ho was able to struggle unyieldingly and unflinchingly

against an obdurate enemy, Yang Tzu-jung was able to fight in the heart of the enemy, Kuo Chien-kuang was able to carry on struggle doggedly in the Lake of Reeds...all because they had been educated and nurtured by the Party.

These revolutionary model plays fully reveal that the popular masses are the true motive force of the Chinese revolution. Li Yü-ho, Li Yung-ch'i, Wu Ch'ing-hua, Wang Ta-ch'un, Grandma Sha et al were representatives of millions of workers and peasants and of the popular masses. For the sake of "bringing spring to the world," they "dare to travel over mountainous waves" and, "are willing to walk in water and stand in fire and risk their lives!" In the violent revolutionary struggles they showed the most valuable character of the Chinese people, developed a tremendous force that shook heaven and earth, and accomplished magnificent feats that startled heaven and moved the earth. "Without a people's army, there will be nothing for the people." The people's army is an army of armed workers and peasants. To show fully that the popular masses are the motive force of the Chinese revolution, the revolutionary model plays highlight armed struggle and emphatically praise the great role played by the people's army as represented by Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Kuo Chien-kuang, and Yang Tzu-jung in the Chinese revolution.

These revolutionary model plays profoundly unmask the targets of the Chinese revolution. Kuroda, Hatayama, the Tyrant of the South, Huang Shih-jen, Hu Ch'uan-k'uei, and the Mountain Eagle were all representatives of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. On the one hand the revolutionary model plays profoundly expose their reactionary essential nature of savage cruelty and treachery, convincingly showing them to be the most malignant enemy of the Chinese people. On the other hand the plays depict their outward strength but inward weakness--the true character of paper tigers, pointing out their inevitable doom.

In this way the revolutionary model plays unfold for us a magnificent picture of history: Guided by the Party's general line for the new democratic revolution laid down by Chairman Mao and led by the vanguards of the proletariat as represented by heroes of the proletariat, the Chinese people took up arms, formed themselves into a massive revolutionary grand army, and attacked the three major enemies. From the foothills of the Five-Fingered Mountain to the banks of Mutankiang, from the wild plains of the North to the shores of Yangtenghu, flames of revolutionary struggle were kindled everywhere. This magnificent, beautiful historical picture of national struggle and class struggle shows vividly that the Communist Party of China, which Chairman Mao personally nurtured and led, was the core of the force that led the Chinese revolution, that the popular masses were the motive power of the revolution, that the worker-peasant masses were the main force of the revolution, and that imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism were enemies of the revolution.

In the phase of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao has summed up comprehensively the positive as well as the negative aspects of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, established the great

doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and put forward in a perfect way our Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. He clearly and positively pointed out: "Socialist society is a very long historical stage. In this historical stage of socialism there still exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there will still be the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism and the danger of a capitalist comeback." He called upon the whole Party to persevere in class struggle throughout the whole historical period of socialism, correctly handle the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and prevent a capitalist comeback.

Although "On the Docks" reflects the life of dock workers of Shanghai in the historical period of socialism, it is not confined to a description of the concrete line of work in productive labor. With Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the guide and through the description of a struggle of sabotage and counter-sabotage, corruption and counter-corruption on the wharves of Shanghai, the book makes a profound and highly artistic summation of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the socialist period of our country, and enthusiastically propagates our Party's basic line laid down by Chairman Mao for the historical stage of socialism.

Fang Hai-chen and other proletarian heroes portrayed in the book are all models who voluntarily carry out the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. Working on the wharves and engaged in loading, unloading and transportation jobs, they keep the whole nation in mind and their eyes range all over the world. They never forget that "there will be class struggle everywhere along the way" and constantly maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance. From an incident of a broken package they discover a whole series of sabotage activities of the class enemy. From the fact of corruption of young worker Han Hsiao-ch'iang by bourgeois ideology they see the protracted, complex, and acute character of the class struggle in the realm of ideology, see through the sinister scheme of the class enemy to fight with us for the younger generation, and so educate and mobilize the broad masses with the Party's basic line to drag out the enemy, save and educate the errant comrades, increase the class consciousness and line consciousness of the broad masses and win a victory in the struggle against the enemy.

Chairman Mao points out profoundly: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are for the purpose of seizing political power and consolidating it." The question of political power has been the central question of our Party's general line during the two historical stages of the Chinese revolution. In singing the praise of the Party's general line, the revolutionary model plays place the question of political power in a prominent position and emphasize it.

The central problem that had to be solved in the Party's general line for the new democratic revolution was armed seizure of power. All the struggles depicted in the revolutionary model plays, which reflected the new democratic revolution, were in the final analysis struggles of armed seizure of political power waged by the revolutionary masses under the leadership of the proletariat. It was the Workers and Peasants Red Army who smashed into Coconut Grove Village and helped the fellow villagers break the irons that chained them. It was the 8th Route Army that liberated Yangkochuang and removed the rocks that weighed down on the heads of the people. It was the New 4th Army who, in a counter-mopping-up maneuver, marched eastward and let the people of Sha Chia Pang "see the light of day again." It was the PLA who fought deep in the mountains and ancient forests and "filled the mountain village with joy and happiness." The columns of people's armed forces of high fighting morale, the fiery red battle flags, the thunder of gunfire of the revolution that shook heaven and earth--all these show the great truth that "Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun."

The central problem of the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism is consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevention of a capitalist comeback. "On the Docks" reflects the class struggle in a socialist society and expresses in an outstanding manner the idea of political power of the proletariat. It tells us vividly that the class enemy is rabidly carrying out sabotage of all forms and kinds because it wants to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and regain its "lost paradise," whereas Fang Hai-chen and other proletarian vanguards and revolutionary masses learn the reality of class struggle from the high level of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolutely fight against the class enemy, shattering the dream of a counter-revolutionary comeback.

"In accordance with the viewpoint of Leninism, the ultimate victory of a socialist country requires not only the efforts of the proletariat and the broad popular masses of that country, but also the victory of world revolution and the eradication of the system of man's exploitation of man so that the whole of mankind may be liberated." "On the Docks" and "Raid on White Tiger Regiment" also give prominent expression to the important content of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism. Yen Wei-ts'ai and Fang Hai-chen are both proletarian vanguard fighters inspired by a high degree of the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

The successful experience of the revolutionary model plays shows that only by prominently showing the spirit of the Party's general line and its central problems will literary works reflecting the era of the proletarian revolution be able to embody the spirit of the times of the proletarian revolution. Only by so doing can they be "higher, more intensive, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal, and therefore have a greater degree of generality than real life in general."

In Portraying Heroic Characters, It Is Necessary To Stress Their Consciousness of the Line

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Revolutionary literature and art should create characters of all kinds on the basis of real life and help the masses push history forward." Creating heroic images of the proletariat is the basic task of socialist literature and art.

Consciousness of the line is a high degree of summation of the world outlook of the proletariat and a concentrated expression of the Party spirit of Communists. In order to portray the character and special features of heroes of the proletariat in a typical manner in literary works, it is necessary to portray prominently the consciousness of the line of these heroes by their voluntary implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The worker-peasant-soldier heroes portrayed in the revolutionary model plays lived in different historical periods, had different experiences of life, and shouldered different fighting tasks. However, they had one thing in common, and that was their boundless loyalty to and faith in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By closely grasping this characteristic of the heroic characters, the revolutionary model plays portray them in depth by various artistic means and through arrangement of many facets and incidents, so that each heroic character stands tall on the stage like a sturdy pine tree.

The revolutionary model plays portray their heroic characters by revealing their consciousness of the line in violent class struggle. The consciousness of the line of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Kuo Chien-kuang, Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Sister A Ch'ing, and Fang Hai-chen is fully revealed in the furious storm of class struggle. The more furious the storm of class struggle, "the more resolute their will to fight" and the more fully will their consciousness of the line be expressed.

In portraying heroic characters, the revolutionary model plays always elevate their proletarian feeling and excellent qualities to the level of consciousness of the line.

Yang Tzu-jung, "who is of good quality, being of a hired farm hand family, and who has suffered deeply and lived a precarious existence since his young days," has deep class love for the working people but strong class hatred for the class enemy. In creating this image, the authors of "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" raised his class feelings to the high plane of line consciousness. For the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he "purposely picks the heavy loads to carry," "marches forward all the more resolutely where difficulties and dangers are great," and "willingly writes history with his own blood."

Fang Hai-chen, a woman worker who has carried coal to the wharves since she was a child, has been bullied by imperialism and exploited by the bourgeoisie. She hates the old society and ardently loves Chairman Mao. However,

"On the Docks" does not stop at depicting her simple class feelings, but goes further to show how, starting from the basic interests of the proletariat, she realizes that only by relying on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolutely continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will it be possible to consolidate the realm brought into being with the gun-barrel by the proletariat.

In the revolutionary model plays the heroes not only resolutely defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, but also lead the masses in carrying out the line. Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Kuo Chien-kuang, and Yang Tzu-jung firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line themselves and resolutely persevere in armed struggle. Meanwhile, they also constantly "point out the road" for the revolutionary masses--the road of armed seizure of political power opened by Chairman Mao. The revolutionary model plays give emphatic expression to the fight waged by the broad popular masses with the vanguards of the proletariat at the head in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thus raising to a still higher plane the line consciousness of the proletarian heroes.

The world outlook of a particular class is the ideological basis for the implementation of a particular line. The revolutionary model plays profoundly shows how these heroes are able to defend and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line because they have the world outlook of the proletariat and the lofty ideals of communism. They resolve to demolish the hell on earth and "tap the eternal spring of happiness for the people," so the red flag of revolution may "fly all over the five continents and the four seas." They are firmly convinced that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the road that leads to victory for communism. In order to realize the far-reaching object of communism, they voluntarily and firmly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

How should the line consciousness of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes be brought into prominence in creating their images? This is an important problem in socialist creative literature and art. Only by fully representing their line consciousness in works of literature and art that portray worker-peasant-soldier heroes will it be possible to create all, perfect heroic types of the proletariat and "recreate truthfully, apart from faithfulness to detail, typical characters in typical surroundings" as demanded by Engels. If their line consciousness is not revealed and their noble qualities are not represented from the high level of line consciousness, then it will be impossible to set up the tall image of workers, peasants and soldiers and the life of the works will not last long.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, we are now "conducting an education in respect of ideology and political lines" throughout the whole Party. The revolutionary model plays are graphic teaching materials for the education on ideology and political lines as well as splendid examples of representation of the correct line in creative literature and art.

While celebrating the 50th anniversary of the birth of the great, glorious, and correct Communist Party of China, and in the course of further studying the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, we must conduct education on ideology and political lines by using the revolutionary model plays as a weapon. We must, using the revolutionary model plays as models, guide the creation of revolutionary literature and art.

* * *

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Seriously Make A Good Job of Cadres' Participation in Collective Productive Labor

- The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ts'aots'un commune act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 17, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must adhere to the system of cadres' participation in collective productive labor," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ts'aots'un commune, Wuhsiang hsien, Shansi Province, have directed vigorous efforts to the matter of basic-level cadres' participation in collective productive labor. This has given a boost to the ideological revolutionization of basic-level leadership squads.

After the establishment of revolutionary committees by various production brigades of Ts'aots'un commune, most of the basic-level cadres were capable of doing collective productive labor and maintaining the true colors of the laboring people. But a small minority of people stressed that it did not matter whether basic-level cadres did a little less labor because it was more important for them to excel in their own duties, and because the heavy workload claimed the attention of a small staff.

To counter such a living idea, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune organized basic-level cadres to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain the most extensive, and constant and the closest ties with the working people. This is an important matter of a basic nature under the socialist system. It helps overcome bureaucratism and resist revisionism and dogmatism." They also vigorously criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party to become an official" and "theory of punishment through labor." This made everyone raise his consciousness in doggedly taking up collective productive labor.

To assure the basic-level cadres of more time for collective productive labor, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ts'aots'un commune adopted proper measures. They led the basic-level cadres in an effort to seriously improve work methods and the work style and doggedly observe the system of collective leadership and personal responsibility for assignments. The aim was to keep the daily routine from being concentrated in the hands of the No. 1 and No. 2 men and give them more time for collective productive labor. Meanwhile, basic-level cadres were relieved of as many duties on the side as possible. Meetings were made a simplified affair. This was to assure basic-level cadres of more time for collective productive labor. Besides, an assessment system for cadres' participation in collective productive labor was established. The masses were mobilized

every season to make an assessment of labor done by the members of the brigade Party branches and revolutionary committees. This made the cadres receive mass supervision consciously.

In tackling the problem of participation in collective productive labor by basic-level cadres, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune also paid great attention to citing proper typical examples and taking a selected point as a spur to a wide area. Secretary Wei Man-t'ang of the Party branch of Tsaoling brigade was a member of the hsien Party committee and a deputy secretary of the Party committee of the commune had his hands full in his own job. But at the first opportunity he went to the fields to do labor. Wherever he went he set himself to labor. For the whole of last year, he contributed 268 work-days.

Inspired by Wei Man-t'ang, the cadres of Tsaoling brigade doggedly applied themselves to collective productive labor. A mass campaign to learn from Tachai was unfolded in a spectacular and down-to-earth manner. By popularizing the experience of Wei Man-t'ang and of the leading squad of Tsaoling brigade in regard to consistent performance of collective productive labor, the Party committee of Ts'aots'un commune called on the basic-level cadres of the whole commune to learn from them. Very satisfactory results were achieved in this respect. For the whole of last year, the 150 Party branch and revolutionary committee members of the 13 brigades of this commune did an average of 289 days of labor each. In the course of labor, they took the lead and set examples by working in a down-to-earth manner. They achieved the aim of keeping themselves occupied with labor physically and with the masses mentally. Their ties with the masses were further cemented.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Persevere in Putting Practice First and Seriously Make A Success of Investigation and Study

- Leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'ingho hsien penetrated into the world of reality to make investigations and studies to acquire the initiative in guiding revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 17, 1971)

By adhering to the viewpoint of practice first, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'ingho hsien, Fukien Province, have penetrated into the world of reality to make serious investigations and studies so as to give a boost to the continuous development of revolution and production.

Really Go Deep Into Lower Levels and Consciously Make Investigations and Studies

To make a good job of revolutionary work, is it enough for us to just rely on a burst of revolutionary enthusiasm? Or should we just count on previous experience? From practice, the leading comrades of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'ingho hsien came to understand deeply that such was not enough nor would it lead us anywhere. Instead we must really go deep into the lower levels and consciously make investigations and studies. In the winter of 1968, after the establishment of the revolutionary committee of P'ingho hsien, the new leading squad was brimming over with enthusiasm in bringing about a further change in the features of P'ingho hsien. The squad did a lot of work. However, due to failure to make a good job of investigation and study and failure to take investigation and study as an important way of leadership and, still less, to raise investigation and study to the high plane of the theory of epistemology, subjective wishes often fell out of line with objective reality and little headway was made in work.

In 1969, with a view to the firm implementation of the slogan, "Be united to win still greater victories" raised by Chairman Mao at the 9th National Party Congress, a responsible comrade of the hsien revolutionary committee headed for Nansheng commune to help with its work. The phenomenon of disunity among the masses that came to his attention filled him with anxiety. He urged the cadres to get the matter of disunity straightened out in a few days. He thought that here was a place he knew well and that only with proper instructions given, such a matter could surely be settled with rapidity.

However, things fell short of his expectations. After a lapse of a few days, things remained as they had been. Later, he went deep into the midst of a brigade to stay at a selected point. Only after making detailed investigations and studies did he get at the real cause of failure to achieve

unity. It was a handful of class enemies working behind the scenes. Therefore, he aroused the masses to fully criticize the handful of class enemies. This rapidly brought about revolutionary mass unity among the masses. Some other leading members had similar experience.

A leading comrade entrusted with the handling of agricultural, forestry and water conservation matters suggested out of good intentions that the hilly area in the western half of the hsien be all switched over from two-season to three-season crops by planting winter-grown wheat. The aim was to raise the multiple-cropping index for the land and realize the overfulfillment of the target for grain set in the "National Program."

However, after the task was arranged according to his way, the basic-level cadres and the masses did not plant any wheat at all in the fields. He at first thought that the cadres and the masses purposely acted against his will. But after an investigation at the lower levels and after approaching the masses for advice, he found that the hilly area in the western half of the hsien was unfit for the planting of wheat because of the low temperature and a short period of growth. The demand for the planting of wheat in a uniform way all over the area only pointed to the separation of his thinking from reality. He immediately rectified his erroneous proposal. By pooling the opinions of the masses, he ended up with the suggestion for the growing of more green fertilizer crops in line with local conditions.

Numerous facts made the leading cadres realize deeply that revolutionary enthusiasm was no substitute for investigation and study and so was previous experience. To make a good job of revolutionary work, we must be constantly mindful of investigation and study. Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, in the course of criticism against revisionism and rectification and the fight against arrogance and self-complacency, they summed up previous experiences and lessons, both positive and negative. They came to understand further that investigation and study represented the most powerful weapon in understanding and transforming the world.

To see the first and thorough implementation of the Party's line, guideline and policy among the masses, to turn them into the conscious action of the masses, to bring our own thinking gradually in line with the laws governing the development of objective things, and to gain leadership and the initiative in the three major revolutionary movements, we must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should apply Marxist-Leninist theories and methods to making systematic and minute investigations and studies about our surroundings." Whether we make investigations and studies or not is not just a problem of work method. More important still, it is a problem of one's attitude to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a problem of what kind of world outlook to be applied to the transformation of the world, and one bearing on whether we can grasp and wield power well for the proletariat.

At present, the leading members of this hsien can consciously head for the forefront of struggle to make investigations and studies. In particular, they take to remote mountainous areas and representative communes and brigades. They eat, live, labor, and study side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants in making investigations and studies in earnest.

Personally Make Investigations and Studies and Personally Get Involved in Practice

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To gain knowledge, you must get involved in the practice of transforming reality," and "To know revolutionary theories and methods, you must take part in revolution," the leading comrades of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'ingho hsien and the No. 1 man in particular energetically involve themselves in practice and take the lead in investigation and study.

After an effort in Party rectification and Party building, how should we handle the ideological build-up of a basic-level leading squad? To ascertain this point, the No. 1 man of the hsien Party committee went deep into the midst of Hsinch'iao brigade, Ch'engkuan commune, to dissect things or "sparrows." He found a capitalist trend had reared in its head in the brigade. He called investigation meetings of various kinds to receive opinions from all sides. It turned out that some comrades of the Party branch had held that with the Party consolidated and a new leading squad set up, they could do nothing more than keep the production effort going. Thus, they engrossed themselves in pulling the cart but without keeping a watch on the road, without paying attention to the line and without criticizing the capitalist tendency.

To counter such a situation, the hsien Party committee made a serious analysis and study. It was realized that after an effort at Party rectification and Party building, we must continuously direct vigorous efforts to education in the Party's basic line and further raise the leading squad's consciousness of line struggle and make a good job of its ideological revolutionization. Only in this way could we really put on a firm basis at basic levels the implementation of the task of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. After gaining experience at a single point, they used it as a guide to work over a wide area. They energetically conducted education in ideology and political line. This effectively strengthened the building of the basic-level leading squad with regard to revolutionization.

The No. 1 man personally sets to work and leads other members of the hsien Party committee and its standing committee forward. This year, in introducing the advanced technique of "rolled seedlings," some comrades held that since such seedlings proved a success last year, they could not introduce the seedlings with complete success. However, the last thing they thought of was that the first batch of "rolled seedlings" had mostly rotted. Then some communes and brigades had their confidence in "rolled seedlings" shaken.

Why should an experience which proved a success last year fail to work this year? With this problem in mind, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee went deep into a brigade of Lühsi commune to make investigations and studies among the masses and make experiments with them. A difference was found in the objective conditions existing between this year and the last. Last year, the lateness of the season with the temperature hovering around 20 degrees Centigrade was congenial to the growth of "rolled seedlings." This year, with the planting season advanced by one or two terms (or about two to four weeks), "rolled seedlings" were grown under a temperature below 10 degrees Centigrade. This coupled with lethargic thinking and slapdash management brought about rotten seedlings. If effective measures had been adopted and management strengthened, success would have resulted. Was it right to understand the situation as such? Through practice with many communes and brigades, they proved this to be the case. Thus "rolled seedlings" were basically introduced for the early crop of the whole hsien this year.

After such an incident, the standing committee member acquired a deep understanding and said, "Practice comes from knowledge. Practice is also a measure of the correctness or incorrectness of knowledge." He also came to understand that the three major revolutionary struggles followed a complex pattern and that contradictions between objective things and the subjective world arose every minute of the day. Therefore, only by persistently making investigations and studies personally and getting involved in practice personally can we cut down on blindness, subjectivism and one-sidedness in the performance of work.

Humbly Learn from the Masses and Be Willing Little Pupils

From practice, members of the hsien leadership came to understand that to make social investigations was to make investigations among the masses and that the process of making investigations and studies was one of learning from the masses. The masses of people are the creators of history and the ones involved in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. We must uphold the principle of "from the masses" and be good at pooling the wisdom and experiences of the masses. During the mass campaign to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," some cadres in the mountainous area in the western half of this hsien showed an inclination to shrink from difficulties. They associated a high mountain, cold water and infertile soil with a host of difficulties in winning a high yield and considered that even more valuable experience from other areas were unfit for local popularization.

What was to be done? With this problem in mind, the leadership of the hsien went deep into the midst of the mountainous area to make investigations and studies. The leading members found that Shihchai brigade, perched high on the mountain, had created a high yield by learning from Tachai in educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, vigorously waging class struggle and line struggle and vigorously promoting the ideological revolutionization of the leading squad and by relying on their own efforts and fighting amidst

hardship. The leadership of the hsien humbly learned from the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade and summed up its experience in learning from Tachai and cited it as a typical example of the hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Such a typical example as Shihchai brigade not only set in motion the communes and brigades in the poorly situated mountainous area in the western half of the hsien but also gave stimulation to communes and brigades on the plains in the east. This made for the vigorous and thriving growth of the hsien-wide mass movement "to learn from Tachai in agriculture."

In making investigations and studies, members of the leadership of the hsien came to understand that recognition of the fact that the "masses are the real heroes" constituted a basic problem in adhering to dialectical-materialistic epistemology and a prerequisite to success in investigation and study. If we should lack the spirit of casting down our eyes and learning humbly from the masses, we would get to the lower levels without being able to get at the real conditions and without being able to see the wisdom and strength of the masses. Therefore, deep in the midst at the basic levels, they consciously criticize the "theory that the leaders are brilliant" and drop the airs of an "official." They mingle with the masses as one and willingly cast themselves in the role of little pupils.

Through investigation and study, leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'ingho hsien have acquired a deeper understanding of the theory of epistemology of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, raised their ability to criticize idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and strengthened their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In leading the whole hsien in unfolding the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and in agricultural and industrial production, they have also gained the initiative.

At present, throughout the hsien a mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is being unfolded penetratingly. The mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture" is also moving ahead. The guideline of "taking grain as the lever and seeking all-round development" has been brought a further step ahead in its firm implementation. For two consecutive years, per-mow grain output has surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." This year's output of main economic crops like sugar cane, tobacco and tea leaves, tangerines, etc., showed an increase by 10 to 500 percent respectively compared with the preceding year. The area under early-season food crops for the current year has been further expanded by nearly 10,000 mow and sugar cane by over 10,000 mow. Great progress is made in the development of small-scale industries devoted to serving agriculture and capital agricultural construction and water conservation projects.

(By the Liaison Station of the Luhsi District and the Reporting Group of P'ingho Hsien, Fukien Province)

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FARM WORK FOR INTELLECTUALS

College Teacher Serves Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Nanchang, July 17, 1971)

medical college teacher chen pao-jen earnestly accepts re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and is praised for his whole-hearted service to them.

chen pao-jen was a teacher at the former kiangsi medical college and came to settle in mafu production brigade in kiangsi province in 1968 when chairman mao encouraged the cadres to do manual labour by saying "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again". the local poor and lower-middle peasants welcomed him with open arms and were eager to educate him in class and political line. poor peasant fu tao-sheng told him how, in the old society, his father had died of illness for lack of money for treatment. fu tao-sheng toiled for the landlord year in and year out but could not make both ends meet. he also condemned the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi for his towering crimes in pushing the revisionist line in health work which made the countryside short of doctors and medicine. his accusation gave chen pao-jen a deep education and strengthened his determination to take root in the countryside and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants with his medicinal knowledge as his part in building a new socialist countryside.

he often treats patients in their homes though he is very tired after a day's work in the fields.

when he was working in the field one day, an old poor peasant hurt his foot when ploughing. chen pao-jen at once stitched and bandaged the wound and told the peasant to rest for a few days. but the old man went to the fields again the next day. as chen pao-jen went up to stop him, he said: "i must seize every minute to farm for the revolution." this spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue impressed chen pao-jen, who began to learn more consciously the poor and lower-middle peasants' whole-hearted devotion to the revolution. he persists in doing his rounds, night or day, winter or summer. in september 1969, chen pao-jen was charged with the medical work at the worksite where the brigade members were building a dyke. apart from doing his rounds during workbreaks, he insisted on working hard with the members to toughen his revolutionary will. all the peasants said that he had given up his airs of an intellectual.

he is studying chinese medicine and has mastered the new methods of needle treatment by repeated practice on himself. in learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants he fears no fatigue or setbacks and makes everyone who knows anything his teacher. when he heard that a peasant knew a good prescription to treat certain aches, he went to him several times and they went several miles away to collect the herbs. once he went with a doctor of chinese medicine to a sparsely populated mountain area to collect medicinal herbs. during their six days of hard work, he did not utter any complaint. every day when they returned to the place where they were living, he would wash all the herbs and sort them out and would not turn in until he learned all the uses of the herbs and how to identify them. within half a year, he called on over a hundred herbal doctors and collectors of medicinal herbs and climbed over eighty steep

mountains to collect some four hundred kinds of medicinal herbs and learned how to prepare and use them. he also trained a dozen barefoot doctors for the brigade to collect and prepare medicines and helped to set up a small pharmaceutical shop which processes over 60 herbal medicines in varied forms. with the wide use of chinese and herbal medicines, the poor and lower-middle peasants could have their ailments treated at little or no cost.

in the countryside, chen pao-jen saw many difficult cases which had been diagnosed as "incurable" by bourgeois authorities. this made him recall how liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had prompted him to seek fame and position and cast aside the interests of the people. he repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying marxism and society." he began to study these difficult cases and strove to find effective prescriptions.

chen pao-jen called on the herb collectors and barefoot doctors to pool their wisdom and study the case of an old poor peasant teng shui-ken who suffered from cornea opacity in both eyes. they prepared a kind of envenomed medicine. to determine the proper dosage he tried it on his legs and arms a dozen times, but it had no significant effect. he decided to try it around his eyes. but a barefoot doctor stopped him, saying: "take care, or you'll blind yourself exclamation" chen pao-jen said firmly: "i'm willing to try if it helps the poor and lower-middle peasants." he plastered the medicine on the acupuncuture point at the temple. he tried it several times and in the end found the right point and proper dose. then he applied it to the patient. three doses dispelled the thick layer of opacity over the eyeballs and the patient regained his vision. following this success, chen pao-jen continued his efforts and made breakthroughs in curing psoriasis, paralysis during confinement and other cases.

chen pao-jen succeeded in making a highly efficient hemostatic. he began the work based on data accumulated during his long years of practice. he went among the masses and collected over 40 local prescriptions and 60 kinds of herbs. to find a good herb for this purpose, he and a barefoot doctor travelled all over the mafu area and found it on a height nearly 17 metres high. it was very dangerous to pick the herb because the hill was overgrown with moss and under it was a deep ditch. but chen pao-jen risked his life to climb up and get the herb.

some hundred experiments on animals proved it effective. but would it work on man? chen pao-jen cut a finger artery and did not let the barefoot doctor apply the medicine until the blood spurted, in order to test the shock strength of the medicine. the result was satisfactory. it passed tests and was praised by the department concerned.

after this success, chen pao-jen said: "i owe this to education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. i'll continue to strengthen my integration with them and strive to make greater contributions to the people."

PLA EMULATION CAMPAIGN

PLA Unit Starts Campaign to Learn from Army Hero

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 18, 1971)

the unit to which the late sheng hsi-yu "model in cherishing the people" belonged, has started a campaign to learn from him.

with the approval of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin, the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued an order posthumously conferring the title of honour "model in cherishing the people" on comrade sheng hsi-yu.

he set a brilliant example of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat for the whole army and the people. a deep-going campaign has begun to learn from comrade sheng hsi-yu in the unit to which the hero belonged and among poor and lower-middle peasants in the area. the party committee of the unit held an exhibition and meetings to report on sheng hsi-yu's exploits. consciously taking comrade sheng hsi-yu as their example, the commanders and fighters are strictly following the requirements for a party member and doing a still better job in their living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in remoulding their world outlook.

comrade sheng hsi-yu wrote in his application to the party: "i am always at call of the party and ready to go where difficulties and dangers are the greatest." "i am willing to die for the cause of the party." he was true to his word. his loyalty to chairman mao is a profound education to the commanders and fighters. comrade sun lo-yi, who is a well-known activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the army, comrade wang chao-tsai, combat hero, first class, and comrade wang wen-yu, who is praised as a "good political instructor" by the fighters, all encouraged themselves to live in the revolutionary spirit of sheng hsi-yu and pledged to dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism. liu chun-tung, deputy political commissar of a unit and former chairman of the hsinsia county revolutionary committee, compared himself with sheng hsi-yu to find out where he lagged behind. in line with chairman mao's teaching "the exemplary vanguard role of the communists is of vital importance", he led the members of the county revolutionary committee when he was still there in going to make investigations and study. despite rainstorms, he climbed mountains to search for water sources and worked out a plan to change the county. he was warmly praised by the masses.

comrade sheng hsi-yu said during his life time: "repeated study of the three constantly read articles helps me find the orientation to advance in making revolution and gives me the motive power". the commanders and fighters model themselves on sheng hsi-yu and strive to study and apply these articles in a living way and serve the people whole-heartedly. when a village was hit by a rainstorm, the fighters of the no. 5 company of a unit rushed to its help and protected 30 poor and lower-middle peasants' households.

sheng hsi-yu often said during his life time: "to propagate mao tsetung thought among the masses is the best way to cherish the people. to serve the people whole-heartedly, we must help

unite the masses on the basis of chairman mao's revolutionary line." the commanders and fighters persist in carrying out propaganda among the masses, organize them and arm them with mao tsetung thought.

the commanders and fighters display the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and see this as an important aspect in learning comrade sheng hsi-yu's advanced ideology.

sun hsuen-lin, a fighter of the unit to which sheng hsi-yu belonged, after studying sheng hsi-yu's heroic deeds, wrote in his diary: "i must learn from comrade sheng hsi-yu and dedicate my life to whatever the revolution needs." when he and three other fighters were working at a construction site the coupling of a tub-wagon slipped and the tub-wagon started rolling down a 40 degree slope, threatening the lives of the fighters at the hill-side. at the critical moment, they dashed forward and stopped the tub. they were praised by other fighters as "four heroes".

MODEL TECHNICIAN

Young Shanghai Apprentice Makes High-Grade Transistors

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 18, 1971)

a young woman apprentice named yu wan-chen of the shanghai no. 17 radio factory is making high-grade transistors with the help of veteran workers. many performance parameters of the transistor surpass the original indexes and some basic parameters are up to advanced standards.

after she finished junior middle school, yu wan-chen entered the factory in november 1968. she was assigned to a group trial-producing a high-grade transistor which some important projects needed. they encountered difficulties and progress was slow.

at first she helped two technicians wash tubes and set up furnaces. she was bewildered at seeing the complicated electronic meters and equipment. she thought that electronics was too complicated for her to master.

when she told a veteran worker this, he said: "you shouldn't think like that. chairman mao pins hope on the younger generation, comparing you to the sun at 8 or 9 in the morning. you are young and full of vitality. if you study hard, you'll soon learn how." chairman mao's teaching "the young people are the most active and vital force in society" gave her courage. yu wan-chen thought that she should be an active participant, not an on-looker, in the trial-production. she made up her mind to take difficulties in her stride and study the electronics for the revolution.

she borrowed technical books from the library and studied them hard. even on her day off, she made it a point to study chairman mao's works and read technical books.

she noted down all the questions she had in production and study and asked veteran workers and technicians for help. bit by bit, yu wan-chen learned something about electronics.

two experiments made according to the original technological process failed.

a veteran worker said: "we must grasp the main contradiction." but what was it?

a technician said: "it's the material, not the work process that matters."

yu wan-chen thought otherwise. the material had been changed many times in the two years since the trial-production began, but to no avail. it must be wrong to confine themselves to the original work process.

she recalled an incident that took place several months earlier. two comrades of a unit came to the factory for the transistors, but could not get them after waiting for a long time. a technician said that the problem was material and asked them to help get it. these two comrades tried and got it in another locality. however, they still could not make the transistors. this proved that the heart of the problem was not in the material.

yu wan-chen and her comrades were resolved to change the old work process.

in order to observe the whole process she did two shifts in a row.

she proposed a new work process on march 16, 1970. it was just sixteen months since she had entered the factory.

some people said: "the new process is too drastic a change. it won't do. let us do things more slowly." but yu wan-chen wanted to test it to see whether it was correct. she plucked up her courage and started the experiment. she knew that she was involved in a struggle to do away with foreign stereotypes. she was meticulous and combined revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach. she put identical material through the two different work processes in experiments.

the meters showed that the performance parameters of the transistor made according to her new work process were better than all the original indexes.

news of the success swept the factory and many people came to their laboratory to congratulate her and the group. the road of scientific advance is not smooth, however. the required parameters were not achieved in the second test. she was disheartened. the secretary of the workshop party branch encouraged her: "scientific experiments are hardly ever successful at the first stroke. sometimes there are hundreds, even thousands of failures before success. why get discouraged after just one failure?" he encouraged her to continue the experiment on the basis of the first success.

veteran workers boosted her morale: "don't be discouraged exclamation we must advance to win honour for chairman mao exclamation"

they opened the "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and studied "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight

of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." this helped her make up her mind to try a third time.

before the experiment began, yu wan-chen and her comrades in the group carefully analyzed the reason for the failure. they decided that this time they must observe strictly the first formula. all the comrades of the workshop were interested. though off shift, some pitched in to do evaporation and some etching. the experiment proceeded smoothly. the result was the same as the first one.

"we've succeeded exclamation" elated workers ran to tell each other.

the fourth, fifth and sixth experiments proved the validity of the new work process.

yu wan-chen made a contribution to china's electronics industry. this is the result of her living study and application of chairman mao's works, her integration with the workers and her conscious remoulding of her world outlook.

she was a red guard four years ago. she came to peking to be reviewed with other red guards by chairman mao. this joyous recollection always encourages her to press ahead.

she realized her long-cherished ideal of joining the communist party last january. afterwards she and her comrades accepted a new task of trial-producing another product. yu wan-chen is resolved to study and apply chairman mao's works harder and redouble her efforts to scale the peak of science and technology to make her contribution to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Seven Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Start Small Cement Works

(NCNA-English Chengchow, July 18, 1971)

a small cement works started by seven poor and lower-middle peasants twelve years ago now has 400 workers and produces slag cement as well as ordinary cement. with a daily output of 400 tons, it provides the fourteen counties of the nsinnsiang administrative region in nonan province with material for building reservoirs and irrigation ditches. this works has become an outstanding local cement works.

there are many others like this one in all parts of china. they are built by the masses using local resources and depending on their own efforts. such cement works require a relatively small investment and bring quick returns. their production accounts for 40 per cent of the country's total cement output. they help local agriculture and industry which are developing with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

this small cement works was set up in 1958 for the many water conservancy projects then being built. the seven poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to build the

works by their own efforts. they went to other works to learn the skills, then experimented in their own small furnace. they failed on their first try. they studied chairman mao's teaching: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." this increased their confidence and strength. they used other means to make up for equipment they lacked. they overcame many difficulties before they at last turned out products up to standards. within half a year, they produced about 100 tons of cement for their commune to build water conservancy works.

as the cement works expanded and production increased, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi came out in 1962 to insist that "industry should be reduced to what it was". his agents in the hsinhsiang administrative region chimed in with the clamour "the cement works must be closed down," and then went so far as to cut off their supply of fuel and deny their products a market, in order to bring them to heel. but the revolutionary workers armed with mao tsetung thought realized that keeping the works going was a struggle to defend the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. they put up a tit-for-tat struggle against liu shao-chi and company. lacking fuel, they went to coal mines to get some in exchange for manpower; lacking a market for their products, they sent them to the water conservancy construction sites. the struggle of the workers won the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and crushed the scheme. the works was expanded in the struggle.

they originally made cement in underground kilns shaped like a well. as the needs for cement kept increasing and the works expanded, production fell short of the needs. they decided in 1965 to build vertical kilns. this required equipment they did not have. should they stretch out their hands to the state or rely on the masses? the works party branch organized a study of chairman mao's teaching: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they did away with superstitions and emancipated their minds, determined to turn out the equipment necessary for building the project. putting their heads together, the workers began on the basis of a model made of paper-board and searched for discarded materials to make up for what they lacked. all the equipment was finally made.

then they began to change the drying pits which was low in output and provided poor working conditions. they replaced it with an inexpensive drying tower that was easy to build and gave a high output. this improved working conditions. through mass technical innovations the workers built four such drying towers and three vertical kilns and other special equipment, including a new type of powder dressing machine.

the cement works also trained a contingent of worker-technicians who are the backbone force and can design, produce and repair the needed equipment. it has also supplied other cement works with blueprints for many machines to spread their experience in self-reliance and frugality.

the cement works in 1969 designed and constructed an insecticides workshop with an annual output of 15,000 tons. using wastes after making cement, the workshop produced a large amount of effective cotton aphis killer. the poor and lower-middle peasants appreciate this.

COAL MINING

Northeast China Coal Miners Apply Mao Tsetung Thought in Reducing Consumption of Electricity

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 17, 1971)

coal miners at the nanpiao coal mining administration in liaoning province of northeast china have reduced the consumption of electricity. two hundred and fifteen technical innovations were adopted by the mining administration last year. this reduced the comsumption of electricity in 1970 by 21 million kilowatt hours, equivalent to the total now used in half a year. this was achieved under the leadership of the administration's revolutionary committee, which used mao tsetung thought to revolutionize the thinking of its members and the miners in line with chairman mao's teaching: "political work is the life-blood of all economic work."

this year, the administration has already adopted scores of innovations and built three small power stations that make use of waste liquid and gas.

a few leading cadres previously thought that increasing coal output required more electricity, and that cutting down the consumption of electricity would reduce output.

the people's liberation army propaganda team in the administration initiated a mao tsetung thought study class for the leading cadres. they studied chairman mao's "on contradiction", "on practice" and other philosophic works. they saw that the contradiction was wrongly posed. pitting coal output against consumption of electricity reflected "the theory of productive forces" and negated man's dynamic role in production.

while increased coal output and reduced electricity consumption are two aspects of a contradiction, there is identity as well as antithesis between them. cadres and miners armed with materialist dialectics can analyze the contradictions and increase coal output without raising the use of electricity or even cutting it down. a mass movement to raise output with less electricity was launched as an important step to implement the general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

fu chun-shan, a worker in the coal dressing plant, remodelled the machine for separating impurities from the coal. the improvement raised efficiency by 19 per cent and reduced electricity needs by 2,000 kilowatt hours daily.

the administration's revolutionary committee called on the workers and cadres to make technical innovations in line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind."

the winches, pneumatic pumps, main ventilating equipment and water pumps, which consumed about two-thirds of the electricity in the mine, were designed to be used in pits 500 metres underground. but the depth of extraction is only around 200 metres. the workers pointed out this was like "using a strong horse to pull a small cart" and wanted to make changes. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois technical authorities said: "these machines and equipment were made according to standard

designs which can't be altered." the revolutionary committee decided to make changes.

a three-in-one innovation group with workers as the core was formed. it includes revolutionary cadres and technicians. they first tried to improve the electrical installations for the main ventilating equipment. they acted in line with chairman mao's teaching "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world". they discovered and resolved one contradiction after another to improve the electric circuit and cut electricity consumption by 690 kilowatt hours per day. this experience was spread throughout the mining administration. then the workers proposed a method of operating the electric machines and equipment at a lower voltage. this, coupled with the improvement in the electric circuits, saved 4,500 kilowatt hours of electricity a day.

in response to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, the miners and cadres have deepened their movement to make a living study of chairman mao's philosophic works. this has helped them revolutionize their thinking. on this basis, they made many new proposals. they improved the power transmission lines, cutting the number of transformers by 39.

members of the administration revolutionary committee said: "chairman mao teaches us: 'the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism'. when the revolutionary spirit and initiative of the workers are brought into full play, all difficulties can be overcome."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Labinot Football Team Leaves Shanghai For Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 17, 1971)

the albanian labinot football team with cajup kusmali as its leader and dhimiter bardhi and adem demiri as its deputy leaders left here for changsha in central china by plane at noon yesterday, after concluding its visit to shanghai.

the albanian labinot football team arrived in shanghai from peking on the 12th. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. at the banquet, which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, comrade liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and comrade kusmali spoke. hosts and guests toasted to the everlasting great friendship and fraternal militant unity between the people of china and albania.

on the evening of july 15, a grand welcoming ceremony was held by the shanghai physical culture and sports committee at the hungkou stadium in honour of the albanian football team. after the ceremony, a friendly exhibition match was given by the shanghai football team and the albanian labinot football team. their skilful performance was watched by more than 30,000 spectators.

attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the friendly exhibition match were wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chou chun-lin, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison; chang ching-piao, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned comrades yang hsin-ya, wang le-san, chang chen-ya and liu ping-chen.

the vigorous fighting spirit displayed by the chinese and albanian footballers, their fine sportsmanship of placing friendship above competition and their good skills drew rounds of applause from the spectators.

during its stay in shanghai, the albanian labinot football team visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai chienshe machinery plant, a primary school and other places. the albanian comrades were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

on its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the albanian labinot football team was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by comrades liu yao-tsung, yang hsin-ya and liu ping-chen as well as shanghai football players.

Chinese, Albanian Athletes Give Friendly Exhibition in Track and Field Events in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 17, 1971)

the chinese track and field team now on a friendly visit to albania had its first grand sports meet with the albanian track and field team at the "qemal stafa" stadium here yesterday afternoon. their friendly exhibition was most warmly welcomed by more than 10,000 spectators.

the friendly exhibition was seen by adil carcani, beqir balluku, manush myftiu, ramiz alia and spiro koleka, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; abdyl kellezi and kadri hazbiu, alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; and rexhep doda, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, staff members of the chinese embassy and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania were present.

diplomatic envoys of other countries to albania were also present.

red flags were fluttering over the "qemal stafa" stadium yesterday. huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, faced the central tribune. albanian and chinese national flags fluttered in the breeze. there were huge red streamers inscribed with the following slogans: "long live the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung exclamation" and "long live the unbreakable albanian-chinese friendship exclamation"

warm applause burst out when chinese and albanian athletes, shoulder to shoulder and bouquets in hand, entered the stadium amid imposing music strains.

after the national anthems of china and albania were played, rexhep doda, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, and sung kuan-chieh, leader of the chinese track and field team, made speeches.

in his speech rexhep doda said that the visit of chinese track and field players to albania is an important event for albania's sports and physical culture. just as other meetings between the sportsmen of the two countries, this meeting was a powerful demonstration of the eternal albanian-chinese friendship which has been forged by comrade enver hoxha, the beloved and respected leader of the a.p.l., and comrade mao tsetung, the beloved and respected leader of the c.p.c.

he said: today the great people's china led by the glorious communist party and chairman mao tsetung is advancing with steady and magnificent strides on the road opened up by the people's revolution.

he said: the militant friendship between the peoples and sports circles of our two countries is evergreen. it has been tempered in the joint struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionists. the visit of the chinese track and field players will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of this revolutionary friendship.

in his speech, sung kuan-chieh said that the fraternal albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, have achieved brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. at present, the fraternal albanian people, full of confidence in victory, are greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the convocation of the sixth congress of the party. as a great beacon of socialism in europe, albania will shine more brilliantly. "we rejoice over your victories and we are proud of having you as our comrades-in-arms," he said.

he said: the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and sportsmen of china and albania have been founded personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. they have been based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and cemented in the great joint struggle and cannot be undermined by any force on earth. therefore they are eternal and indestructible.

he said that the friendly visit of the chinese track and field team to fraternal albania has afforded the team an excellent opportunity to learn from the albanian people and athletes. this friendly vist will surely further consolidate and strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and athletes of the two countries.

both speeches of comrade rexhep doda and comrade sung kuan-chieh were repeatedly punctuated by warm applause.

after the speeches, the chinese and albanian athletes exchanged their team pennants, warmly shook hands and cordially embraced each other.

in the friendly exhibition, the chinese and albanian athletes displayed excellent skill in hurdles, high jump, pole vault, long jump, discus throw, javelin throw, sprint and middle distance race. they encouraged, learned from and helped each other during the exhibition, which proceeded throughout in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and athletes of china and albania.

after the exhibition, comrades adil carcani, beqir balluku, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, spiro koleka, abdyl kellezi and kadri hazoiu and comrades liu chen-hua and sung kuan-chieh shook hands with the athletes of the two countries, congratulating them on the success of the exhibition, and had a photograph taken with them. the stadium resounded with shouts of "enver-mao tsetung".

CHINA AND ALGERIA

New Algerian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1971)

taleb berdiab chaib, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the algerian democratic people's republic to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

mahieddin abed, second secretary, and other diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Youth Delegation of People's Liberation Movement of Angola Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1971)

the youth delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola led by lourenc ferreira left china by air today after concluding its friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned tan shao-fa and tien ching-min.

CHINA AND P.R. CONGO

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan and Chi Teng-kuei Meet Congolese Journalists' Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1971)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, met the congolese journalists' study group here this afternoon and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

the congolese journalists' study group have attended the sixth afro-asian journalist training course sponsored by the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association in peking. the group is composed of eta marcel, leader, konda-mabouandze, deputy leader, and students eyota frederic-guillaume, maba pierre clovis, kiamossi theodore, ombamba marcel, okobe hilaire, botenza gabriel, nguie jean decos, adjembo pascal, koumba-boucka alphonse-jonas and botsgke laurent. having finished their course successfully, they are scheduled to leave peking for home on july 19.

taking part in the meeting were djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat dharmasena manuweera, ichinei sugiyama, said salim abdulla and yang yi.

present on the occasion were:

francois n'zinga, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking; and

wang chen, a leading member of the information department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and wu hsiao-ta, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as staff members shen yi, chen te-min, cheng wan-chen and miao tsai-fang.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet French Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation.

the members of the french parliamentary delegation were vincent ansquer, christian poncelet, louis salle, hubert rochet, paul cermier, marcel beraud, georges carpentier, albert catalifaud, fernand icart, albert marcenet and maurice papon.

present on the occasion were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, minister-counsellor of the embassy charles malo, commercial counsellor robert sanson, second counsellors mlle marie-therese de corbie and henri leclercq and his wife, and third secretary jean-paul reau.

present were members of the standing committee of the n.p.c. hsien fu-min, pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu ko-chen and chi fang; and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, chou pei-yuan, fu hao, chin li-sheng, wang yeh-chiu, wu hsuan and tang hai-kuang, chi tsung-hua, wu chien-min and chao ching-tien.

French Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Honor of Visiting French Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1971)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h gave a reception this evening in honour of the visiting french parliamentary delegation.

present were alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the french national assembly, the members of the french parliamentary delegation he is leading, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation.

attending the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan and chi fang; and representatives of the n.p.c. and leading members of the departments concerned chou pei-yuan, liu fei, chen tzu-sheng, li wen-yi, chen wei-chi, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, fu hao, chin li-sheng, wang lei, liu yu-fa, wu hsuan, tang hai-kuang and han hsu.

etienne manac'h, alain peyrefitte and kuo mo-jo proposed toasts at the reception to the constant development of the friendly relations between the people of china and france and the two countries.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Visiting Danish Youth Delegation Leaves Peking For Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1971)

an eleven-member danish youth delegation to china led by michael schultz, student of economics of copenhagen university, left peking today for a visit to shanghai, hangchow and other places before going home. prior to its arrival in peking, the delegation visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and the tachai production brigade.

CHINA AND NEPAL

China, Nepal Sign Letters of Exchange on Road Building, Cotton Planting

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, July 17, 1971)

two letters of exchange between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of nepal were signed here yesterday, according to which the chinese government will render assistance in constructing bitumen infiltration pavement for the kathmandu-pokhara highway and will dispatch a chinese cotton planting survey team for survey on and experimental growth of cotton in nepal.

bekht bahadur thapa, finance secretary of the government of the kingdom of nepal, and wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, signed the letters of exchange on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were: chaturbuj prasad singh, minister of public works, communication and transport; dambar bahadur basnyet, assistant minister of public works, communication and transport; bharat rajbandary, foreign secretary; and other senior officials. hsu liang, economic counsellor, and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Calls on Military Governor of Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, July 17, 1971)

kuo lien-kang and the chinese table tennis team led by him paid a courtesy call on colonel mobolaji johnson, military governor of lagos state here this morning.

colonel mobolaji johnson had a friendly talk with the chinese table tennis players. he welcomed the chinese guests and wished them a happy stay in lagos.

kuo lien-kang expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded the chinese table tennis players by the government and people of nigeria.

on behalf of the chinese table tennis players, li fu-jung, coach of the chinese team, presented a team pennant to the military governor.

present on occasion were a.a. efunkoya, chairman of the nigeria table tennis association and chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in logas.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Holds Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Team's Visit in Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, July 17, 1971)

chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in lagos, gave a reception here yesterday evening for the chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang now taking part in the second all-nigeria table tennis open championships and paying a friendly visit in nigeria.

among the over two hundred guests attending the reception were permanent secretary a.a. baba-gana, head of the asia division l.s.m. osobase, head of the information division bayo akinyemi, and acting chief of protocol l.a. maliki, of the nigerian ministry of external affairs; and other government officials and noted figures from all walks of life.

a.a. efunkoya, chairman, and other responsible personnel, of the nigeria table tennis association were present.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries in lagos.

chinese residents in nigeria were also present.

the reception was permeated in a friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to friendship between the two countries. the chinese table tennis players chatted cordially with nigerian table tennis players and british table tennis players who are participating in the current championships. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the friendship among the table tennis players of various countries.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Calls on Oba of Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, July 17, 1971)

kuo lien-kang and the chinese table tennis team led by him paid a courtesy call on the oba (traditional leader of lagos area) of lagos, nigeria, his highness adeyinka oyekan the second in his palace here this morning.

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his highness had a friendly talk with the chinese guests. he paid tribute to the friendship between the peoples of nigeria and china.

kuo lien-kang extended thanks for the warm hospitality shown to the chinese players by the people of lagos and expressed the belief that the friendship between the table tennis players and peoples of china and nigeria will be strengthened with each passing day.

on behalf of the chinese table tennis players, coach li fu-jung presented to his highness a pennant of their team.

chinese women players liang li-chen and chou pao-chin played an exhibition match at the palace. his highness watched the match with keen interest and had a photo taken with the chinese players after the performance.

present on the occasion were a.a. afunkoya, chairman of the nigeria table tennis association and chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in lagos.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Visiting Group to Korea Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 17, 1971)

the chinese visiting group led by li chin-wen arrived here by train yesterday afternoon to pay a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, according to k.c.n.a.

present at the railway station to welcome the visiting group were li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; pak mun bin, director of the korean international travel service; and personnel of other departments concerned.

counsellor tai lu and staff of the chinese embassy in korea were also present at the station to greet the group.

Liaoning Provincial Friendship Delegation Returns to China from Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 17, 1971)

the liaoning provincial friendship delegation led by pai chien, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, returned here by train this afternoon after taking part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in north pyongan province, korea, and paying a friendly visit to the province.

the delegation was met at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the liaoning provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned chang hai-tang, wei feng-ying, yin tsan-chen, pi wen-ting, hua wen, wu chin-feng, ling shao-nung, li su-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu.

during its stay in north pyongan province, the delegation attended a grand meeting held by the people of sinuijoo to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. they visited a number of factories, farms and educational establishments. they were warmly welcomed by korean comrades-in-arms wherever they went.

Kirin Provincial Friendship Delegation Returns to China from Korea

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 17, 1971)

the kirin provincial friendship delegation returned to changchun, capital of kirin province, northeast china, by train this morning after attending celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in ryanggang province of the democratic people's republic of korea and paying a friendly visit. the delegation is led by chang ying, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

the delegation was met at the railway station by hsiao tao-sheng, secretary of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, lei sheng and chung ying, deputy commanders of the p.l.a. kirin provincial command, and chai hsiang-kun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. changchun municipal committee and vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee.

while in ryanggang province, korea, the delegation attended a grand meeting held by the people of huisan city in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and paid a friendly visit to the province. wherever it went, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the korean comrades-in-arms.

North Pyongan Provincial Friendship Delegation of Korea Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 17, 1971)

the friendship delegation from north pyongan province of the democratic people's republic of korea with pak yung gwan, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial people's committee, as its leader left here for home by train this morning after attending celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in liaoning province and paying a friendly visit to this northeast china province.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly seen off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the liaoning provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned chang hai-tang, wei feng-ying, yin tsan-chen, hua wen, wu chin-feng, ling shao-nung, li su-wen, li fan-ching and cheng hsiang-chiu, as well as revolutionary masses.

before the delegation left, the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees gave a farewell banquet in its honour.

while in liaoning, the north pyongan provincial friendship delegation visited factories and rural people's communes in the municipalities of shenyang, anshan and luta. wherever the delegation went, it was warmly welcomed by leading members of local revolutionary committees and revolutionary masses.

on july 12 the delegation went to the outskirts of shenyang to lay a wreath at the cemetery of heroes of the chinese people's volunteers who had laid down their lives in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. the inscription on the ribbon of the wreath read: "eternal glory to the martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers who went to korea to join in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea exclamation" other korean comrades in shenyang also laid wreaths at the cemetery.

when the delegation crossed tantung city on china's border today, it was warmly welcomed and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairmen of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee tao kuei-chun, wang teh-ho and han shou-jen and leading members of other departments concerned and revolutionary masses.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, July 17, 1971)

the delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by ti wen-wei left here for home today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

during its stay in viet nam, the delegation visited the former home of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, in kim lien hamlet of nam dan district, nghe an province. it also visited a number of factories, enterprises, agricultural co-ops and units of the viet nam people's army. the delegation was accorded warm welcome and hospitalities by the vietnamese comrades.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping gave a reception for the delegation's visit.

DRVN Local Economy Study Group Visits Tsunhua Hsien, North China

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, July 18, 1971)

the local economy study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, visited tsunhua county in hopei province, north china, from july 16 to 18 in the company of wang yi-chih, leading member of the ministry of the light industry.

warmly welcoming the vietnamese comrades in tsunhua county were ma hui, secretary of the hopei provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee; wang kuo-fan, member of the c.o.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. tsunhua county committee and chairman of the tsunhua county revolutionary committee; hsiang lin-jung, first secretary of the c.o.c. tangshan administrative regional committee and chairman of the tangshan administrative regional revolutionary committee, and hsu chia-hsin, second secretary of the c.p.c. tangshan administrative regional committee and vice-chairman of the tangshan administrative regional revolutionary committee.

comrade ma hui gave a banquet in honour of all the comrades on the d.r.v.n. local economy study group on the evening of the 16th.

the vietnamese comrades paid great attention to studying the development of local industries run by the county and rural people's communes. they visited a knitwear cooperative, a pharmaceutical plant, a hardware workshop, an iron and steel plant, a food processing workshop, a paper mill, an electrical machinery plant and other units and discussed with comrades of the provincial, regional and county departments concerned problems related to the development of local industries.

the group also went to the shashihyu production brigade known for its self-reliance and hard struggle and was warmly welcomed by the people there.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Minister Han Tsung-cheng Meet Visiting Hai Phong Industrial Group of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the comrades of the visiting hai phong industrial group of the democratic republic of viet nam with nguyen huu can, member of the standing committee of the hai phong municipal committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the administrative committee of hai phong, as its head and dang tuyen, member of the administrative committee and vice-chairman of the municipal planning board of hai phong, as its deputy head.

present on the occasion were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned and staff members wei yu-ming, lu wei-chao, chiang ping, yu chin-chi, liu hung-ling, ho cheng and wang kuei-fang.

US

New Developments in US Farm Workers' Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1971)

the struggle of the u.s. farm workers for the right to live and for democratic rights is developing daily, parallel with the upsurging struggle of the u.s. industrial workers.

there are over three million farm workers in the united states. under the vicious capitalist system, they are cruelly exploited and oppressed, and are leading a very poor and miserable life. they have no stable jobs and no regular incomes, but higher rates and longer periods of unemployment as compared with workers of other trades. they have to move from state to state to look for jobs for seasonal reasons and regional specialization. for their intense labour under the scorching sun or pouring rain, they get very meagre wages which are far from meeting their needs. the colour farm workers account for one third of the u.s. farm workers, with wages lower than those of their white workmates who are already hard pressed. woman farm workers and children labourers account respectively for one fourth of the u.s. total wage labor force in agriculture.

their incomes are even lower. a u.s. press report said that even with whole families working in the fields, few farm labor families have an income above the poverty level. the living conditions of the farm workers especially the migrant farm workers are very bad. sometimes, about 40 or 50 men, women and children crowd in a mobile room; some of the migrant farm workers even live in converted barns where animals were once housed. poverty and migrant life bring diseases, but the farm workers are too poor to see doctor and take medicine. it was reported that the infant mortality is approximately three times higher in migrant families than in the general united states. the farm workers have been deprived by the farm owners of their basic political rights, even the right to organize trade unions.

under the cruel exploitation and oppression by the u.s. agricultural monopoly capitalists, more and more farm workers have to embark on the road of resistance. strikes and demonstrations have taken place wave upon wave in cotton fields of the south, wheat fields of the mid-northern area and fruit gardens of the western area. on march 13 this year, as nixon was vacationing in key biscayne, florida, hundreds of migrant farm workers demonstrated outside his villa in protest against the cruel exploitation by the u.s. monopoly ruling circles. last september, about 60,000 mexican-american farm workers breaking through all obstructions put up by the reactionary authorities and the farm owners, held a strike for higher pay and against inhuman treatment.

at present, the struggle for setting up farm workers' organizations has become an important content of farm workers' struggle in various places. 25,000 farm workers at vineyards in california persisted in a 5-year-long general strike beginning from the latter half of 1965. they won victory in early august last year when the plantation owners were forced to accept the workers' demands for recognition of their unions and for wage increases. as soon as this struggle came to its successful conclusion, the farm workers in the lettuce fields in california and arizona started a strike for democratic rights last august. in the past ten months, the farm workers have persisted in their struggle, undaunted by police suppression and imprisonment. they set up picket lines and organized protest marches and struggled tit-for-tat against all kinds of mean attempts made by the farm capitalists in collusion with industrial monopoly capital and the reactionary authorities to sabotage the strike.

the miserable plight of the farm workers and their struggle for the right to live have won sympathy and support from the broad masses of the american people. last december, american people of various circles demonstrated on several occasions outside offices of the dow chemical company and its subsidiary bud antle co. to protest against their attempt to sabotage the lettuce farm workers' strike. an american servicemen's organization with a membership of 5,000 to 6,000 urged last january all its members at every installation to support the struggle of the lettuce workers. "wall street journal", mouthpiece of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, conceded that during a strike of the vineyard workers in california, "grape growers found themselves not only picketed in the fields but denounced from pulpits, and their products were boycotted throughout the nation."

with the deepening of the u.s. farm crisis and the deteriorated situation of the farm workers, the class contradictions between the american farm workers and the farm monopoly capitalists are daily aggravating. despite the sabotage by various means of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class and the ruling circles, the struggle of the farm workers against exploitation and oppression is bound to develop further with the heightening of their class consciousness.

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PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Drawing A New Picture at the Foot of Huoyen Mountains

- story telling how the 1st Chemical Engineering Company of a certain regiment of the PLA Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps promotes the Tach'ing spirit and founds an enterprise through hard work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1971)

The Huoyen Mountains (Flaming Mountains) are situated on the brink of the Turfan Basin in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Here, rain is scarce and the weather is very hot. It is in this place where "the sun is red hot like fire, the land is like a cooking pan, and the mountains are high and barren, which the birds dare not fly across" that fighters of the 1st Chemical Engineering Company of a certain regiment of the 6th Agricultural Division of the PLA Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps, promoting the Tach'ing spirit and persevering in founding an enterprise through self-reliance and hard struggle, have established a socialist enterprise which is prospering continuously. It turns out large quantities of important chemical products for the state every year, contributing toward the socialist construction.

In spring a few years ago, holding high the banner "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," and taking with them their copies of the "three constantly read articles," 70 fighters of the 1st Chemical Engineering Company, after covering an arduous journey of a thousand li, came to the foot of the Huoyen Mountains, where they camped and explored the mineral resources in the northwestern borders of the motherland.

Here, summer lasts for seven months or more and the weather is hot, with temperature sometimes rising to above 50 degrees Celsius. Fighters of the 1st Chemical Engineering Company worked in the hot sun and on the Gobi Desert and they had only turbid water to drink and dilapidated caves to live

in. For mining, they had only some picks and spades. For establishing a factory, they had only six cauldrons. When they came to the Huoyen Mountains, many comrades felt the discomfort of heat. Their noses were dry, their lips chapped and their heads dizzy and aching. They lost their appetite and could not sleep well. But they increased their confidence and strength in overcoming difficulties once they thought of the heroic deeds of the Tach'ing workers who lived on the grassland in the open and produced petroleum for the motherland. They determined to follow the example of the Tach'ing workers, to promote the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and to explore the Huoyen Mountains with their own hands.

The first difficult problem met in mining was to extract ores from a rock stratum lying more than 40 meters deep. The rocks here were hard. Dislodging a rock was a heavy task and required a big exertion. At that time, they did not have pneumatic drills and excavating and hoisting machines. What should they do? The fighters said: "The Tach'ing workers extracted petroleum for the motherland even under very difficult conditions. We must not just sit down and wait for state supplies of equipment!"

Thereupon, they worked with their picks and spades and took with them some carts, dislodging the rocks layer after layer and carting away the rocks with the barrows. Here the slopes undulated, making transportation very difficult. Li Meng-lien, a young woman fighter, promoting the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, rushed to carry heavy loads for the revolution. She went before others to pull the carts. Under her leadership, other young girls and young men pulled the carts up the slopes and on dangerous paths for the revolutionary cause. In the past few years, it was in this way that they carved the mountains, levelled the peaks, excavated trenches, carried away more than 600,000 cubic meters of rocks and extracted more than 130,000 cubic meters of mineral ore. They also built a chemical works by an indigenous method, so that mining and processing could be done on the spot.

With production developed, the needs for mineral ores grew year after year. The nearer the men came to the peaks, the deeper lay the ore stratum below. Thus, the amount of excavation work doubled, and the extraction and transportation of ores became more and more difficult. Company Commander Chou Chien-lin led the fighters in cutting the mountain and having the rocks. To minimize the volume of transportation, they worked with their hands to build a bridge of stone measuring 17 meters high, 20 meters wide and 42 meters long, thereby greatly shortening the distance of transportation. This not only reduced the heavy manual labor but also increased the production efficiency by more than double, creating excellent conditions for further exploring the mineral resources.

In the past few years, fighters of the 1st Chemical Engineering Company have depended on their own efforts and fought amid hardship, exploring mines at the foot of the Huoyen Mountains and establishing a chemical works, which yields an ever greater output year after year and earns several hundred thousand yuan of profits for the state. Their condition has improved

and they have become well-off financially. But they never change their style of hard struggle and never drop the Tach'ing spirit. In the past few years, they did not put up a single new house but persevered in making revolution in a shed; they did not build a dormitory but lived in the simply-furnished caves. They worked with their hands to get what they wanted. When electricity was lacking, they set up a small power plant by their own efforts. When explosives were needed, they made several kinds of explosives by means of a donkey, a grinding stone and a pan. They have made enough explosives for their own use and for aiding other units. Water was scarce in this place, and they dug a canal to drain water into a storage pool they had built. Whatever they did, they saved every copper for the state. To economize packing sheets, they cut a cement bag into two parts for wrapping their products, saving more than 8,000 yuan for the state. In the past, an iron pan would only last a month. Later, they adopted measures to insure careful use and maintenance of an iron pan, prolonging its durability to three years. To save coal, they improved the ovens year after year, lowering the consumption of coal used in making one ton of products by 50 percent and saving more than 1,000 tons of coal for the state every year.

Since ancient times the Huoyen Mountains have been called a place where "no melons could grow." Now, the fighters of the 1st Chemical Engineering Company have liberated their thinking and vigorously planted a few thousand "gourd" seedlings on the Huoyen Mountains. After repeated experiment, they have gained some experience in reaping a bumper harvest of "gourds" every year. Meanwhile, they have grown other vegetables and raised pigs in this place, achieving self-sufficiency in work and vegetables.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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GENERATION OF ELECTRIC POWER

Electrical Workers Learn from Tach'ing, Make New Achievements Under Guidance of "Two Essays"

- story of T'ienshengkang Power Plant, Nant'ung municipality, Kiangsu Province, which makes power generating equipment through self-reliance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1971)

On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the 25,000-kilowatt steam turbogenerating set which had been newly installed in T'ienshengkang Power Plant, Nant'ung municipality, Kiangsu Province, officially began operation. The steam turbine and the boiler of this generating set were designed and installed self-reliantly by the workers of this power plant. The moment the turbine set the generator in motion, generating a strong electric current, chants of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long life to Chairman Mao!" thundered throughout the workshop. The workers warmly hailed the success of this power plant in making the generating equipment saying it was another victory of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a bounteous fruit created by the efforts of the electrical workers to learn from Tach'ing.

A Power Plant Must Also Make Generating Equipment

In June 1970, K'ung Pu-yu, a Communist and an old worker, came from Peking to T'ienshengkang Power Plant, bringing with him a task assigned by a Central leading department. When the Party committee of this power plant aroused the workers and staff members of the whole plant to make a 25,000-kilowatt steam turbogenerator, the broad masses of workers and cadres were all filled with joy. K'ung was the first to stand up and took an oath loudly: "Even though I have to sweat profusely at my job, I will work with all-out effort to build the 25,000-kilowatt generator, so as to hit at imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries!"

However, a few people held that the biggest generating set existing in T'ienhengkang Power Plant had a capacity of only 12,000-kilowatts and the equipment for mechanical maintenance was very crude and simple so that it would simply be a miracle if a 25,000-kilowatt generator could be made. Some others said: "A power plant that makes generating equipment! This is like tasting sugar in a dream--a sweet thought!"

Is it necessary for a power plant to make generating equipment? The Party committee of this plant organized all the workers to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to talk freely about the current excellent situation in industrial and agricultural production and to review the fierce struggle between the two lines in making generating equipment in this plant. The workers penetratingly criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's slavish comprador philosophy and doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace.

In 1959, illuminated by the Party's general line for building socialism, the workers of this power plant succeeded in building a small steam turbo-generating set by using some indigenous equipment and by their own efforts, and made a 5,600-kilovolt-ampere transformer, thus scoring an initial result. But Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the departments of water conservation and electric power went all out to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and, wielding the cudgel, "the power plant is departing from its own line if it makes generators," put aside this newborn thing on the electric power generation front.

The facts of the struggle between the two lines further aroused the ambition of the workers to make generators through self-reliance. They said: "The making of generating equipment by the power plant is geared to the development of industrial and agricultural production and is a major problem in the implementation of Chairman Mao's strategic directive, 'Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people.' No matter how great the difficulties are, we definitely will build the 25,000-kilowatt generator." Accordingly, a battle of making power generating equipment by the workers of a power plant themselves started in T'ienshengkang Power Plant, Nant'ung, which had only 700 workers or so!

Using the Brilliant "Two Essays" To Direct the Battle

Making a 25,000-kilowatt steam turbogenerator is not so difficult for some of China's factories which specialize in the making of power generating equipment. But it was countless hardships and obstacles to T'ienshengkang Power Plant which had only 700 workers and a few well-worn lathes. The workers of this plant inspired themselves with the Tach'ing workers' revolutionary spirit of founding an enterprise through arduous struggle, studied and applied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" in a living way, applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in overcoming difficulties and blazing a trail, and vigorously scaled the peak of technology in making modern power generating equipment.

There was a group of young workers who, filled with vigor and vitality and taking the "two essays," namely, "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," as their weapon, fought in the forefront on the worksite for building the 25,000-kilowatt generating set. This was the youths' shock team under the leadership of a new Communist, Cheng Tsu-hsiang, who tried to overcome the difficulties in making the blades of the turbine. The average age of the members of this shock team was only 25. They had never made a blade before. But, on hearing that the making of blades which were an important part of the turbine was a difficult job, they took up this task on their own initiative.

The blades are the wings of the turbine. They have to be of high precision. In particular, the several rotor blades in the rear have complicated curves which twist and bend like a rope with a tolerance not exceeding one-fifth of the width of a hair. Some people told these young people:

"Making the blades calls for a complete set of special machine tools and shaping tools and requires skilled technicians. You have nothing. This is difficult!"

Members of the youths' shock team were not daunted by difficulties. They held a study class to study "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and armed themselves with Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts. Chairman Mao teaches: "At certain times in the revolutionary struggle, difficulties may outweigh favorable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favorable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. But through their efforts, revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favorable new situation; thus a difficult situation would yield place to a favorable one."

Applying Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "one dividing into two," they analyzed the difficulties and aroused their revolutionary fighting spirit in overcoming these difficulties. They said: "Difficulty and ease are opposites of a unity. In doing anything we are bound to meet with difficulties at the beginning. We revolutionaries should admit the difficulties. But above all, we must make light of difficulties, overcome them and turn them into ease." "The greater the difficulties, the more favorable the conditions will be for us workers to temper our will of steel. We have no 'high aspiration' if we do not start working until every favorable condition is present! We just want to create conditions and to change difficult conditions into favorable conditions!"

Under Cheng Tsu-hsiang's leadership, the members of the shock team decided to probe for experience in the course of practice. They first used discarded scrap iron to make a sample of the blade. Processing the iron scraps into blades of complicated curves involved a great volume of work. Working from dawn to dusk, they chiselled the iron fragments bit by bit and filed them inch by inch. When the blades took on a rough shape, a buffing machine was needed to polish them. The young workers each took a piece of sand paper and polished the blades by hand. Buffing by manual labor was too slow. Cheng Tsu-hsiang got together with the young workers to make innovation. They fetched an old electric fan, removed its vanes and wrapped the spindle with sand paper, thereby making an indigenous grinding machine and quickening the speed of buffing. In ten days' time, they eventually made a sample of the blade which was found in an experiment to be basically up to the required standard of quality.

A sample of the rotor blades of a steam turbine was produced by indigenous methods, smashing the "theory of mystery" on the making of blades. This greatly inspired the youths of the shock team. Very soon they began to make blades of stainless steel. Stainless steel was harder than iron so that processing was more difficult. The workers made indigenous equipment by their own efforts and blazed the trail through self-reliance. They failed 37 times. With unswerving perseverance, they continuously summed up experience from failure and eventually overcame difficulties of forging, shaping and meeting quality requirements. Within only three months, they made 260 rotor blades which involved the greatest difficulties in work, blazing a new trail in making blades by indigenous methods.

Throughout the days and nights when they made the power generating equipment, the workers took the "two essays" as their guide, creating countless touching deeds of using indigenous equipment to make modern machines, using small pieces of equipment to make gigantic machines and short tools to make long machines!

The main shaft, another major part, of the steam turbine measured 5.5 meters long and weighed five tons. But this power plant had only two lathes two meters long. Equipment for working on such a long machine part could not be obtained throughout Nant'ung municipality. The workers of the metal technological squad studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is people, not things, that are decisive," and made a dialectical analysis of "length" and "shortness." They said: "Length and shortness are relative, not absolute. One lathe is short, but two lathes together are long!" Accordingly, they moved the lathes to a shed and put the main shaft on the two lathes for working. The two lathes together were still shorter than the main shaft by about one meter. What should be done? The workers thought to themselves: "The lathe is a lifeless thing and man is a living thing. Why should man's thinking be tied up by the length of the lathe?" Thereupon, they extended the tool holders, resolving the contradiction between "length" and "shortness."

Applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, the workers overcame various difficulties and fitted the sparkling blades to the gigantic steam turbine, so that the main shaft which they had elaborately processed would set the steam turbine in fast rotation. They said heroically: "With the 'two essays' as the guide, we can scale any high peak."

Surmount Difficulties in the Spirit of Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death

In the tense battle of making and installing the 25,000-kilowatt power generating equipment, the workers of T'ienshengkang Power Plant took the Tach'ing workers as their example, armed themselves with the "three constantly read articles" and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, thereby surmounting one difficulty after another and continuously winning new victories.

After work began, the workers of the electrical welding squad, taking the Tach'ing workers as their example, assiduously studied the "three constantly read articles" and developed a revolutionary spirit in fighting against heaven and earth. The big boiler comprised layers of pipe lines lying closely together. In the course of installing this boiler, more than 10,000 places needed welding. The electrical welding workers crawled into the "suffocating cabin" and worked there, lying between the pipe lines and carrying out welding. The worksite was in the open so that the incessant rains in spring made the surface of the pipe lines wet and slippery. Braving the cold rains, the workers lay on the wet pipes and carried out their work. Their clothes were drenched and stuck to their bodies. Despite the cold, they fought against difficulties day after day and night after night.

On one occasion, they were assigned the task of welding the steam drum of the front compartment of the 25,000-kilowatt turbogenerating set. To insure the quality of welding, it was necessary to preheat the compartment to the temperature of 350 to 400 degrees Celsius. According to usual practice, the preheating of such a big article as this compartment required a complete set of heating equipment, such as the high-frequency furnace. Adopting the indigenous method, the workers brought several hundred catties of charcoal and put it into the compartment. The charcoal burned more and more glowingly and the temperature in the steam drum rose to about 400 degrees. People standing some ten steps away could also feel the intense heat.

At that moment, the leader of the electrical welding squad and another worker took the welding blowpipe and dashed forward near the compartment, bending low and fighting hard in the intense heat. The intense heat penetrated their thick asbestos gloves and protective shoes and socks, causing blisters on their hands and feet. Thick smoke and intense fire came from the steam drum, irritating their eyes. Their clothes were wet with perspiration time and again and was dried each time by the intense heat.

The squad leader had a relapse of his serious arthritis of the back. The workers asked him to take a rest. But reminding himself that preheating of the compartment could not stop half-way and a moment's stop would result in cracking, he applied a plastic to his back, silently recited, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory," and kept on working. They worked for one day and one night beside the compartment where the temperature was 300 to 400 degrees and eventually succeeded in welding the steam drum of the front compartment.

The course of building the 230-ton big boiler was also an exciting battle.

In April, the installation of the boiler was busily under way. Suddenly a grade six or grade seven strong wind swept across the river, sending big waves against the embankment. It was a very arduous task to hoist a water-cooling pipe measuring more than 20 meters long and weighing more than four tons to the top of a steel scaffolding standing as high as an eight-story or nine-story building while the wind was blowing. The workers said: "We must seize every minute to carry out Chairman Mao's directives! With the 'three constantly read articles' guiding us, we are not afraid of such a minor difficulty!" The operator of the hoisting machine dispensed with the old and rigid rule that a hoisting machine should not work in a strong wind of the 4th grade or higher. Braving a grade six or grade seven strong wind, he hoisted the colossal water-cooling pipe to a high altitude. On the steel scaffolding standing 27 meters high, there were no railings for the workers to secure themselves. The slender steel rods shook in the wind. The workers standing on the pipe to fix it were like men standing on a single-plank bridge. Shouting the slogan "Fear neither hardship nor death," the workers of the boiler squad who had never worked at a high altitude before fastened the safety belt and climbed up the steel rods. They bravely supported with their hands the water-cooling pipe which was shifting in the strong wind, and accurately placed it at the position specified.

Depending on their own efforts, the workers and the technicians of the boiler squad took only five months or more to accomplish triumphantly the tasks of building and installing the boiler. They also revolutionized the design. By using a slightly bigger quantity of rolled steel, they expanded the designed capacity of the boiler by over 70 percent, laying a good foundation for increasing the output of the power generator.

In the tense battle for building and installing the 25,000-kilowatt generating equipment, the workers of T'ienshengkang Power Plant displayed the style of fearing no fatigue and fighting battles successively and shouldered the heavy tasks of machine building, power generation and maintenance of machines. A large group of workers had to be spared to build the new generating set. The workers of the operations workshop and the fueling workshop took into their hands the task of doing minor repairs of the generating set, giving vigorous support on the construction worksite. When the season of peak consumption of electric power in farming irrigation came, the workers gave up their holidays on their own initiative, and adopting shock tactics, carried out major repairs to the generating set, so that machine building, power generation and maintenance of machines promoted one another. During the second half of last year, the whole power plant accomplished the task of building the power generating equipment. Meanwhile, output of electricity increases month after month, while the rate of coal consumption dropped significantly and production was carried out in safety.

A Song of Victory for Fighting in Unison

The success in building the 25,000-kilowatt generating equipment is the outcome of the arduous struggle and selfless labor of the broad masses of the workers of T'ienshengkang Power Plant. This also is a song of victory for fighting in unison written by the workers of Nant'ung municipality and other localities by holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and by fighting shoulder to shoulder with the workers of this power plant.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite and win a greater victory," the working class in Nant'ung area shouldered the heavy task of cooperating in making generating equipment for the power plant, and the working class of Shanghai with its glorious revolutionary traditions also gave a helping hand. They said: "There is no difference between one job and another in revolution. Carrying out Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions and vigorously developing the undertaking of power generation are our glorious duties!"

The insulating wall was one of the major parts of the steam turbine. It required processing work of a high level. It had to go through more than 20 technological procedures including grinding, planing and milling. Some factories in Nant'ung municipality had limited capacity for mechanical processing. A single factory could not accomplish the processing of the whole insulating wall, so that a few factories jointly shouldered this processing work and instituted cooperation according to the work procedures. People amusingly called this "a relay race." As soon as the insulating wall had

been planed by Nant'ung Light Industrial Machine Works, the workers sent it in a car overnight to Nant'ung Phospherous Fertilizer Plant lying six li away for fine processing. The workers of this plant should have come off their work earlier, but for the purpose of aiding in the building of the 25,000-kilowatt generating set, they kept waiting in their workshop. As soon as the car arrived, they carried the insulating wall into the workshop and immediately put it on the lathe and began processing it.

A machine tools repair factory had only a few hundred workers. It accepted the task of processing the forms of more than 90 fixed blades of the steam turbine for the 25,000-kilowatt turbogenerating set. The task was heavy and time was pressing. After a few days' hard work, the workers finished their task at around 1 a.m. The next step was buffing by Nant'ung Electric Meter No. 2 Factory. Should they send the insulating wall to this factory after daybreak or at once? The workers decided to seize every minute and delivered it immediately. A few young workers carried the box of blades which weighed dozens of catties. Disregarding the fatigue after several nights' work and braving the winds and rains, they very quickly sent it to the Electric Meter No. 2 Factory. The workers of this factory who were doing the night shift were about to go off duty. Touched by the fact that the workers of the machine tools repair factory delivered the blades at this hour of the night and despite the rain, they immediately returned to the workshop and started the buffing machines. They finished the task in only two hours or so.

The song of victory for fighting in unison was sung everywhere and the flowers of socialist mass coordination blossomed in every corner. The working class in Shanghai sent some technicians time and again to the work-sites in T'ienshengkang Power Plant to teach the workers patiently and give them warm-hearted help. Processing of some big parts of the steam turbine could not be finished on time in Nant'ung area. Thereupon, Shanghai Steam Turbine Factory gave vigorous help. Many of its workers gave up their rest hours and processed the machine parts as soon as they were sent to this factory, contributing their strength to the building of the 25,000-kilowatt turbogenerating set.

With the vigorous help of the working class in Nant'ung municipality and other areas, T'ienshengkang Power Plant worked hard for one year and eventually succeeded in building the 25,000-kilowatt turbogenerator and boiler. It also accomplished the task of installing the whole of the turbo-generating set and put it into operation. Through the pylons and overhead cables standing prominently on the banks of the Yangtze River, a strong electric current flowed to the factories and mines in Nant'ung area where an upsurge of the movement for increasing production and practicing economy was being whipped up and to the vast plain in north Kiangsu where a bumper harvest of both grain and cotton was being reaped. Armed with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the working class have opened a brilliant, new page in the history of power generation and made a new contribution toward the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland!

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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MINING

Correctly Handle Mass Mining in Its Relations Involving Three Aspects

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Hsiuwu Hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 19, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The practice of mining by the masses has been promoted in some areas. The masses constitute a force that cannot be overlooked in fighting a big battle of mining. How to turn in the proper direction the enthusiasm for mining of the broad masses is a problem worthy of the note of the leadership at various levels.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Make all-round plans and strengthen leadership." We must also act this way when it comes to mining by the masses. The experience summed up by the revolutionary committee of Hsiuwu hsien in this respect is worth the attention of all.

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The mass effort at mining in our hsien has been consolidated and developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line after a heated struggle between the two lines. Practice over the past few years has made us realize deeply that to improve further the effort of mass mining, we should strengthen Party leadership and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in the proper handling of the relations in the following three aspects.

In Making Arrangements for Labor, Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Mass-Mining Effort and the Development of Agricultural Production

The mass effort at mining is closely bound up with agricultural production. For some favorably situated areas, the operation of small but rich mines where local conditions permit is not just conducive to the development of agricultural production and the consolidation of the collective economy. It also constitutes an important aspect in the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop mining." For the masses to develop mining, however, a large supply of man and animal power and transportation vehicles is required, mainly from the countryside. This often clashes with agriculture as far as the demand on manpower is concerned.

To solve such a contradiction, we first organized the broad masses of cadres and people to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." Everyone was made to acquire a correct understanding of the interdependent and mutually promoting relations between industry and agriculture and of the guiding idea about taking agriculture as the leading factor in handling the relations between mass mining and agricultural production.

Meanwhile, we also criticized the erroneous devotion-to-one-single-industry idea of taking "mass mining as something inconsequential" and directing exclusive attention to agriculture and no attention to mining. We gave wide publicity to the great significance of mass mining in developing the iron-steel industry and stimulating agricultural production. Fact shows that a clash involving labor often arises out of improper arrangement of the use of labor. Improper arrangement, meanwhile, stems from ideological one-sidedness. Only by raising our awareness can we make everyone foster the great ambition of making a success of agriculture and of mining for the revolution. And only in this way can rational arrangements for the use of labor be made.

Then, in line with the principle of taking agriculture as the leading factor, we made rational arrangements for the use of labor in mining. The regular process of mining production was guided by a formula that combined specialized teams with a vigorous mass movement. The not too large force that made up a specialized team doggedly stayed at the mine all the year round to assure a continuous process of mining production. The slack farming season saw the wide mobilization of the masses for uphill mining and transportation jobs. The peak farming season dictated a recall of the masses mostly back to the first-line of agriculture. Practice shows that such a method of "taking agriculture as the leading factor in collective mining, giving more attention to mining during the slack farming season and less attention during the peak farming season and making a continuous process of such an effort" is a correct answer to the problem of arrangements for labor involving agricultural production and mass mining. It also insures the normal progress of agricultural production and mineral ore production, and helps the training and creation of a revolutionized force of part industrial and part agricultural workers.

In Distributing Profits, Correctly Handle the Relations Among the State, the Collective and the Individual

Distribution of profits from mass mining is not only an economic problem but also a major problem bearing on what orientation to be followed, what line to be toed and what road to be taken. Its proper handling can help stimulate production and consolidate the rural socialist position. Its bungling will cause a disservice to production and even a flood of bourgeois thinking with its corrosive effect on cadres and the masses.

At an early stage of mining, individual communes and brigades had only immediate interests in mind and distributed all the profits from mining. Nothing was left for agricultural investment and the development of the

collective economy. We sensed this as a reflection in mass mining of the remnant poisonous influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's line marked by "money in command," "material incentives" and "distribution of everything for consumption," and a contrast with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Concerning distribution, we must take into account simultaneously the interests of the state, the collective and the individual." Therefore, the broad masses were led in the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on distribution. Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded in the criticism of the bourgeoisie and the criticism of revisionism. Typical examples, both positive and negative, were cited in giving the masses education involving the two lines and the two roads.

A brigade made a practice of getting only what it could from a mine. Out of a yearly income of several tens of thousands of yuan, it spared nothing for agricultural investment. As a result, its arable area became increasingly sterile and the road it traversed increasingly narrow.

On the other hand, Hsiaochihfang brigade situated in a "saline and alkaline nest" was formerly known as a poor brigade. After three-odd years of mass efforts in mining, the brigade with profits derived from mining dug over ten machine-operated wells, popularized electricity for agricultural purposes, bought a number of vehicles and cattle, and succeeded in removing the threat of salinity and alkalinity. Tremendous changes were brought about in production. Grain output showed a big-margin increase. An increasingly large contribution was made to the state. Living facts have educated the masses and enabled everyone to gradually set straight the relations among the state, the collective and the individual and the relations between immediate and long-term interests.

Over the past four years and more, thanks to mass efforts in mining, our hsien provided the state with over 700,000 tons of fine quality clay. The proceeds realized were distributed according to the principle of taking the state, the collective and the individual into consideration. Over 60 percent of the money realized was invested in agricultural production to strengthen the collective economy. Many communes and brigades made use of the proceeds from mining in buying agricultural machinery and agricultural and side product-processing machines and acquisition of cattle and vehicles. For 90 percent of the brigades of the whole hsien, electricity was introduced for agricultural purposes. A boost was thus given to the development of agricultural production. Mass criticism for mining was further aroused.

In Mine Production, Correctly Handle the Relations Between Immediate and Long-Term Interests

Mass mining is an important aspect of the state's effort to raise ore output. Therefore, leadership in this respect must be guided by long-term planning and a proper handling of the relations between immediate and long-term interests in production.

At the end of 1966, the mass effort in mining got off to a vigorous start in our hsien. Due to a proliferation of points covering a wide area and lack of proper organization and leadership, a chaotic state of random extraction and digging prevailed for a time. To counter such a situation, we saw the need of paying attention to over-all planning and strengthened leadership. Otherwise, random extraction and digging will prevent the rational development and multiple-purpose utilization of the state's mining resources.

To change such a situation, we transferred a number of cadres to strengthen leadership in mine construction, and organizationally, established a general mine jointly run by the hsien and the communes placed under a Party organization. Under the general mine were established branch mines with communes as units, and, ore-extracting teams or sintering teams, with production brigades as units. In line with the distribution of mine resources, the general mine made over-all planning and unified arrangements with mining assignments alloted for designated areas and points. Thus, a spectacular mass movement was steered on to a correct orientation. Planned mining was the result. Production for long-term benefits was stimulated.

In organizing mass efforts in mining, we doggedly adhered to the production principle of combining ore extraction with mine prospecting, promoting extraction and stripping simultaneously and paying primary attention to mine-stripping. This not only assured balanced production but also made for a higher rate of renewed extraction. Blindness in random extraction and digging was held in check.

At the early stage of mining, in line with the features of mass mining, we adopted native means and promoted in a big way small-size, indigenous groups of mines. Following the rapid growth of socialist construction, new demands have been imposed continuously on clay mines in regard to quantity and quality. By relying on the broad masses in vigorously introducing technical innovations, we selected a number of small but rich mining points with an easy access to traffic as targets of technical improvement, doing so on the basis of existing small, indigenous groups. As a result of technical improvements, ore output and quality took a big step forward. New features also appeared in mass mining. A foundation was laid for long-term mining.

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Hope for Strengthened Leadership Over Mass Mining

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 19, 1971)

At present, many areas have strengthened leadership over mass mining and scored great results in this respect. But there are also some areas which show lack of unified leadership and planning concerning mass mining and let mining take its own course and follow a pattern of random extraction and digging. This causes an unnecessary loss. Such a situation exists at a small mine near our brigade. For a time, several tens of units went there to mine. To obtain more mineral resources and take an easy way out, many mining units worked only where they could extract more. As a result, many ore veins were worked upon but not completely worked out. This caused a great waste. In disregard of the safety factor, some piled up excavated earthwork around a mine. As a result, small mines lay like heaps and piles of earth and stone everywhere. Not only the maps to a mine got mixed up but also a torrential rain would cause floods and a loss of earth, with the shafts submerged under water and the farmland damaged. This runs counter to the principle of safety and hampers production.

It is therefore hoped that various areas will strengthen leadership over mass efforts in mining and organize the mining masses to seriously study Chairman Mao's works and teach them to handle correctly the relations between immediate interests and long-term interests. The masses must be made to fight self and criticize revisionism and foster the idea of mining for the revolution and build mines in a well-led, organized and planned manner.

(By the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Nameng brigade, Yinch'a commune, T'ientung hsien, Kwangsi)

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Fireclay Mine in Anshan Steel Center Taps Potential

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 19, 1971)

the leadership and workers of the fuchou fireclay deposit of the anshan iron and steel company have increased output by tapping the potential of the deposit in line with chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry".

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, bourgeois authorities asserted that the fireclay deposit was rapidly becoming exhausted and they reduced the number of extraction points from three to two and then to one, intending to close it down altogether.

during the cultural revolution the mine revolutionary committee led the masses in criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company for their blind faith in bourgeois "authorities" and for their contempt for the creativeness of the masses. based on their own experience, the miners were of the opinion that there was still a potential in the deposit for them to tap.

on a february night in 1969, the loshan extraction point, the last one being worked, was submerged by underground water. the revolutionary committee immediately met and veteran workers were asked to attend. a mao tsetung thought study class was started to solve the problem. the workers pledged to keep on production despite the difficulty. while combating the flood, they suggested looking for new ore points. the revolutionary committee organized about 100 three-in-one combination teams for that purpose. they covered nearly every hill around to collect data. their findings enabled them to find a number of new ore points in less than 20 days. very soon the workers started extraction at six new points, fulfilling their yearly plan ahead of schedule. their fireclay output last year was 7.2 per cent more than the previous year, and this helped promote the production of iron and steel.

formerly bourgeois authorities held that fireclay seams with an angle of inclination exceeding 35 degrees should be given up, and this greatly shortened the life of the mine. the mine revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to analyze things with chairman mao's materialist dialectics and they found effective ways to extract the seams with an inclination angle greater than 35 degrees. this brought a rapid increase in the output.

a 200-metre deep inclined shaft which the bourgeois technical authorities took more than two years and 400,000 yuan to drill was abandoned because not a single piece of fireclay had been found. after making a study with mao tsetung thought of the topography and geological formation, the workers took just a few months to extract more than 10,000 tons of fireclay two metres right under the shaft. at the same time, they verified some other mineral deposits.

in the past few years, the mine has not only raised production, but set up a small coal mine and a lime stone mine, without asking for any funds, equipment or manpower from the state.

when the mine was under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, the tunnels were no more than one metre high and the workers had to crouch under heavy loads.

after liberation, the workers started technical innovations. 1958, the year of the big leap forward, saw a still more vigorous mass drive for technical innovations under the guidance of chairman mao's general line for building socialism. the workers manufactured equipment themselves to improve transport, lifting, ventilation and drainage.

during the cultural revolution the workers further stepped up technical innovations after studying chairman mao's "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" to destroy the idealism and metaphysics manifested in mining construction. they put ideological revolutionization in command of technical innovations.

to end the conventional processes and technique in the extraction workshop, the dozen three-in-one technical innovations groups with veteran workers as the backbone made a study of the 30 production processes including drilling, explosion and transport and made innovations. this resulted in a 30 per cent increase in productivity.

when the mine was in need of a transformer for a 40 kilometres long high-transmission line, the repair workers made it themselves. in the past few years they have renovated four old lathes and manufactured 20 new ones.

the technical innovations made by the mine since the cultural revolution are three times the total made in the previous 17 years. the workers turned out more than 1,000 pieces of mining equipment of 100 varieties to mechanize the mine.

New Opencast Iron Mine in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, July 20, 1971)

working in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, workers of various nationalities in sinkiang, northwest china, have completed the construction of a new opencast iron mine in the gobi desert. the yamansu iron mine is of tremendous importance to the expansion of the iron and steel industry in this part of china.

work on the mine started before the great proletarian cultural revolution. but it was soon scrapped by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the locality.

guided by chairman mao's great principles "develop the mining industry" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the workers, cadres and technicians were resolved to reopen the mine during the cultural revolution.

overcoming one difficulty after another, they started producing iron ore while construction work was still going on. inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the taching oilfield workers, they quickened the tempo of construction. last winter two 80-ton pulverizers were to be installed. but no installation workers were available. some repair workers from another workshop offered to help. they constantly summed up experience through practice, and finally set the two machines in operation after several weeks of hard work.

the yamansu iron mine has produced 550,000 tons of iron ore since 1966 while construction was still under way. the workers are now able to install equipment, do repairs and make accessories themselves.

INDUSTRY

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Guides Shanghai Workers in Making Advanced Generator

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 20, 1971)

workers of the shanghai electrical machinery plant have made two 125,000-kilowatt steam-turbo generators with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. both are up to world advanced levels. the workers take pride in this achievement as a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chairman mao in 1958 formulated the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. workers of the shanghai electrical machinery plant were inspired by this. they did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated the mind, and scaled the heights of generator cooling technique. the result was the world's first 12,000 kilowatt steam-turbo generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor.

this involves the method of cooling the inside of the coils of the stator and rotor of a generator with water. this type of generators are efficient and economical. since the invention of the steam-turbo generator early in this century, the standard method around the world had been to use either an air-cooling or hydrogen-cooling system. it was not until 1956 that britain began to make generators with a water-cooled stator, but the rotor remained air-cooled. the technical problem of inner water-cooled stator and rotor remained unsolved for decades in capitalist countries and was finally solved by chinese workers armed with mao tsetung thought.

workers of the shanghai electrical machinery plant encountered many difficulties since they lacked experience and had no reference material. there were two different attitudes toward this project and the struggle between the two lines was sharp.

a handful of followers of liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace were against it. these capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical authorities claimed that since industrially advanced countries had tried for decades and failed, it could not be done. foreign technological literature had drawn the conclusion that a water-cooled rotor was impossible, they added.

but the workers and revolutionary technicians stood for the project. with determination to end china's backwardness, they declared: "we cannot trail behind others forever. we must break a new path to develop our electric machinery industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results."

the late comrade ko ching-shih, a good student of the great leader chairman mao, who was then first secretary of the former shanghai municipal party committee, firmly supported the revolutionary proposal of the workers. he gave the shanghai electrical machinery plant the task of trial-producing the generator. the whole plant was astir with enthusiasm as the workers heard the news. the plant organized a designing group with workers as the main force. the group

used chairman mao's philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction" as its weapon to make the break-through.

chairman mao teaches: "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" and "the masses have boundless creative power". the leading cadres and technicians went to the workshops and joined the workers in the designing, trial-production and experiments. the first drawing was made by taking inspiration from a sketch on a wall newspaper in the plant which suggested a method for the water-cooling system for the rotor.

many difficult technical problems were solved one after another through mass participation in the experiments. when dozens of experiments to prevent leakage from the hollow copper coil failed, some persons scoffed, saying: "give up experimenting. you don't have the conditions. try hydrogen cooling before thinking about water cooling." but the revolutionary workers were not intimidated by the difficulties. they rejected the rightist conservative ideas. they combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach and worked out a set of welding methods and designed a new type of coil to tackle the problem.

after 100 days of hard work, they completed the project in october 1958.

however, this initial success did not signal the end of the struggle between the two lines. since this generator was a new thing, it still had technical kinks that had to be ironed out step by step. but liu shao-chi and his agents in the plant concentrated on the shortcomings and tried to call a halt to the project.

liu shao-chi went to the shanghai electrical machinery plant in 1960 and clamoured: "production of the new generator should stop since it has defects." he even ordered such generators which had been installed in a power plant and were in operation to be dismantled.

at this crucial moment, the great leader chairman mao came to the shanghai electrical machinery plant to celebrate may day 1961 with the workers.

when representatives of the workers reported to chairman mao how they had surmounted numerous difficulties and succeeded in making this new-type generator, they received encouragement. the workers declared: "chairman mao trusts the working class. we must constantly improve this new type of generator so as to live up to chairman mao's expectations."

before long comrade ko ching-shih, who firmly implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line, issued this directive: "a new thing needs both warm support and strict demands." he pointed out: "the generators should not be dismantled. trial-operation must continue." an investigation team was organized with workers as the mainstay and including technicians and revolutionary cadres. the team visited those power plants which had generators with inner water-cooled stator and rotor and with the workers solved the problems that had cropped up in operation.

the handful of capitalist-roaders were not reconciled to their defeat. at a conference in hangchow on the production of such generators, they opposed continued production and wanted shanghai to produce generators with hydrogen cooling. the workers and revolutionary cadres who attended the conference

listed many facts to show the superiority of water cooling and eloquently refuted the fallacies of the handful of revisionists. the workers declared firmly: "we won't let the history of generator production be reversed."

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao shattered the bourgeois headquarters represented by liu shao-chi and smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by him. this opened broad prospects for developing the electrical machinery industry. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary workers of the shanghai electrical machinery plant started to make a 125,000-kilowatt steam-turbo generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor in november 1968. inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress in 1969, the plant's workers made 133 tests of overspeed by the rotor in something over three months. they finally succeeded. the workers suggested that another generator of that type be made to greet the party's birthday of 1970.

a three-in-one combination designing group was organized to ensure quality. with the help of workers the group summed up the experience in making the first generator and decided on the improvements and innovations.

after 25 days of hard work the workers turned out the second generator, starting with the laying of the coils. the speed of the rotor was up to standard after only one test.

the past ten years and more witnessed the growth of the shanghai electrical machinery plant. it started by producing 12,000 kilowatts to 125,000 kilowatts generators, by small-scale production to serial production. the present models are much lighter and smaller than the prototypes and call for less material.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

New Changes in China's Biggest Motor Vehicle Plant

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 19, 1971)

new changes have taken place in the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant, china's biggest, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the workers have deepened the mass movement to learn from taching, china's industrial pace-setter, and are conscientiously carrying out the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress. they firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. the 1970 state plan was completed ahead of time, setting the plant's highest record. the output of motor vehicles surpassed the designed capacity by 67 per cent. the state plan has been topped every month in 1971 and the output of motor vehicles of the first half of this year was 18 per cent above the corresponding period of the last year.

this big modern enterprise was built after the founding of socialist china. inspired by the general line formulated by chairman mao "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians persisted in the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the

initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". they broke with the old rules limiting production to one kind of vehicle only. they used to turn out only "jiefang" trucks. now they also produce "jiefang" cross-country lorries and "hongqi" coupes. this has increased their contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "rely on specialists in running factories", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and retarded development of production before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the "three-in-one" revolutionary committee that consists of army representatives, revolutionary leading cadres and representatives of the revolutionary workers was set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the committee led the workers in deepening the mass movement to learn from taching. they conscientiously implemented constitution of the anshan iron and steel company and broke down foreign conventions to follow china's own road in developing industry. they mobilized the masses to improve the equipment and technology of the whole plant in order to raise production. the plant adopted more than 900 technical innovations and made over 340 pieces of varied equipment last year. this stimulated output. labour productivity has risen and the productive capacity is twice the designed capacity.

the production hovered around the designed capacity for a period under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the revolutionary workers wanted to develop production. but some people thought that the plant was modern and products, quality, equipment and technology could not be improved. the plant revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and break down the notion "the enterprise is standardized" and use their ideological revolutionization to make technical innovations. this is why many departments and workshops were able to go beyond the original designed capacity.

the heat treatment department had equipment from abroad. some people who were blinded by the slavish comprador philosophy and the notion "the enterprise is standardized" said nothing could be done. the revolutionary workers made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and smashed the comprador slavish philosophy. they made more than 370 technical innovations in the past few years to raise the productive capacity. they designed and made 19 important pieces of equipment and ten stream-lined work processes, and created nine kinds of new equipment and technology which are up to advanced world levels. all this brought productive capacity 167 per cent higher than the original design without adding any building space, equipment or labour.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers designed and made china's first stream-lined foundry workshop. the moulding machines of the foundry were imported. they were heavy, but productive capacity was low. some people suggested importing new foundry equipment. the workers criticized the idea of worship of things foreign, and they themselves made the new design. this line consists of seven systems with two main and seven auxiliary machines and with tens of thousands of parts. it took more than 200,000 working hours to process.

guided by chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", the workers overcame all kinds of difficulties in repeated experiments, and developed many new techniques, technology and materials. after the line was put into operation, the contradiction between the supply and need was solved.

in making technical innovations, the plant revolutionary committee encouraged improving imported equipment and tapping the equipment potential. the equipment of the power-supply department consisted of imported machines dating back to the thirties with outmoded technical levels and low productivity. last year, the revolutionary workers did away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds and made technical improvements on the boilers, blowing engines and power generators. the generating capacity of the equipment was raised by one-third.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and his agents in the plant frenziedly peddled capitalist experience, put factories together and rigged up a so-called motor industry trust to turn the plant into a huge one, while pushing such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "value of output first" and "put profit in command". they ordered the plant to make motor vehicles only, preventing the plant from making full use of its potential for socialist construction.

after the plant revolutionary committee was set up, the workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account" and they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a deep-going way. they came to recognize that the plant had been built with the support of the people throughout the country and should make a still greater contribution to china's socialist industrialization.

with this recognition the workers, cadres and technicians set about supporting construction in the interior and local industry. a new upsurge in developing the motor industry emerged across the country in 1970. many people went to the plant from various provinces and municipalities to learn technique and asked for blueprints and moulds. at first, some people regarded this as bothersome. the plant revolutionary committee and the revolutionary workers studied chairman mao's teaching "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" and realized that it was a good thing for the whole country to get the motor industry going. the workers said: "ours was china's first motor vehicle plant and we ought to support the motor industry." they warmly helped people who came to learn. they tried their best to make the complete sets of moulds for making motor vehicles needed by other factories. some factories ordered whole sets of equipment or some parts. the workers also made them. at a rough count, this plant supplied half of the provinces and the municipalities with sets of moulds and processed more than 600 kinds of tools for 49 enterprises. besides, the plant supported motor vehicle plants or repair plants throughout china with over 60,000 cutting tools.

the plant revolutionary committee and the revolutionary workers work in coordination with local industries and bring the plant's potential into play. the plant supplied kirin province and changchun with 11 important and key types of equipment in 1970 and helped local metallurgical,

chemical, light industrial, petroleum, motor vehicle plants and other local industries. besides, the plant made and repaired equipment and processed parts for more than 500 small factories last year.

since 1968, the plant revolutionary committee has organized the workers to support agriculture in line with chairman mao's teaching "resolutely shift the work of the industrial departments on to the path of taking agriculture as the foundation." they help peasants repair farm tools and implements, assemble drainage and irrigation equipment and train technicians. the plant has installed 26 electrical drainage and irrigation stations and trained a large number of technical personnel in nungan county of kirin province. apart from all this, the plant repaired and made many equipment for county-run industry.

VETERAN COMMUNIST

Chinese Veteran Communist Full of Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Sian, July 19, 1971)

hao shu-tsai, a famous labour hero throughout the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region during the war of resistance against japan, is now a member of the yenan administrative regional committee of the chinese communist party and secretary of a brigade party branch.

he is always full of revolutionary vigour and acts as a vanguard and example in socialist revolution and construction. people compare him to a "locomotive" in continuing the revolution.

combat hero plus labour hero

born in a farmhand's family in northern shensi, hao shu-tsai began to tend sheep for a landlord at the age of eight. the family was twice forced out of their home by the landlords and roamed about begging. hao shu-tsai worked for the landlords as a beast of burden for eighteen years and suffered untold exploitation and oppression.

then in 1935 the workers' and peasants' red army led by chairman mao came to his village. it aroused poor peasants to struggle against the local gentry and distribute the land. hao shu-tsai joined the red army and the next year he was admitted into the communist party. he followed chairman mao closely in agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against japan and the liberation war and was honoured many times for his meritorious deeds. in a battle in september 1935, his first after he joined the army, he was in a shock squad whose task was to blast a divisional headquarters of the chiang kai-shek bandit army. it was the toughest moment of the decisive battle and his squad leader and a veteran fighter were killed on the way forward. hao shu-tsai volunteered to head the group. he and the remaining two fighters broke through the enemy defensive works under heavy fire and blasted the headquarters. he was

commended as a "combat hero". two months later he took part in the famous battle of chihlochen, a battle which chairman mao directed himself and which laid the cornerstone for the task undertaken by the central committee of the party of setting up the national headquarters of the revolution in northwestern china. firing a machine-gun, hao shu-tsai led the attack against the enemy and fulfilled his assignment with flying colours. after the war of resistance against japan began, the 115th division of the eighth route army under the command of vice-chairman lin marched to the enemy rear area. in the world-famous battle at pinghsingkuan pass hao shu-tsai pressed forward bravely and was seriously wounded. he was granted the order of merit, first class, and won the title of "combat hero" again. during the liberation war he fought in defence of chairman mao and the headquarters of the party central committee and subsequently for the liberation of northwest china. during this period, he was four times cited for his contributions to the cause of the chinese people's liberation.

japanese imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries worked in collusion to enforce a military encirclement and economic blockade of the border region between 1939 and 1943, the most trying years of the war. the great leader chairman mao issued the call "fighting and production" and "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands". the armymen and civilians in the border region launched a great production campaign. rifle in one hand and hoe in the other, hao shu-tsai took part in the nanniwan production. in 1943 he set the highest record by opening 4.23 mou (one mou equals to one fifteenth of a hectare) of wasteland with just a pickaxe. he attended conferences of labour heroes convened by the border region twice and was given the title "special labour hero" and was cordially received by the great leader chairman mao.

vanguard in socialist revolution

after the land reform, chairman mao called on the peasants to take the road of cooperation. hao shu-tsai, who was then a section director of the logistics department of the kansu provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, decided to plunge in this great revolution for socialism. he asked to go to the countryside where working condition was hard and class struggle acute. in november 1954, he returned to his home village, tanshinyuan village of yenchang county in the northern part of shensi province.

he was pleased to see the great changes in his home village. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company wanted to develop a rich peasant economy and capitalism. with the backing of liu shao-chi and company, the unreformed landlords and rich peasants itched for action. resorting to their economic superiority, some well-to-do peasants bought land, hired labour and carried out speculation while some poor and lower-middle peasants remained poor. hao shu-tsai was enraged. he firmly said: "communists should lead the people in taking the socialist road. we'll never go back to the old road exclamation" he propagated the superiority of socialism among the poor and lower-middle peasants and organized them to study chairman mao's works. he invited the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole village to his house. from chairman mao's article "get organized" he read to them this teaching: "among the peasant masses a system of individual economy has prevailed for thousands of years, with each family or household forming a productive unit. this scattered, individual form of production is the economic

foundation of feudal rule and keeps the peasants in perpetual poverty. the only way to change it is gradual collectivization, and the only way to bring about collectivization, according to lenin, is through co-operatives." like a beacon light, this great teaching of chairman mao's illuminated their hearts. they said: "old hao, we'll take the road of cooperation, you lead us exclamation" he was elected leader of the mutual-aid group.

hao shu-tsai was greatly encouraged by chairman mao's report "on the question of agricultural co-operation" made in july 1955. he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying the report. the first cooperative was soon established in the village. in 1958, chairman mao issued the great call "it is good to set up people's communes." he propagated chairman mao's instruction and the superiority of the people's communes throughout the village. a people's commune was soon formed. he was elected secretary of the general party branch.

liu shao-chi and company stirred up attacks on the collective economy in 1963. under this bad influence, the scontaneous tendency toward capitalism grew in the production brigade. hao shu-tsai was very angry. late at night he would still study chairman mao's works under a kerosene lamp. having studied chairman mao's teaching "after the basic victory of the socialist revolution in our country, there are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system", he came to understand that what happened in the brigade was a sharp class struggle. led by hao shu-tsai, the poor and lower-middle peasants beat back the frenzied attack by a handful of class enemies, raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and consolidated the socialist collective economy.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao, he firmly carried out and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle", he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing liu shao-chi's theory of the "dying out of class struggle" and ferreting out a renegade hidden in the brigade and an active counter-revolutionary who had tried to sabotage the collective economy.

never forget working people's traditions

chairman mao pointed out in 1949: "all revolutionary working personnel of the country should always keep to the style of hard struggle and plain living maintained by those in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region for more than a decade." hao shu-tsai has always acted in accordance with this great teaching of chairman mao's in the period of socialist revolution and construction.

the morning after he returned from the army he took part in farm work. since then he has persisted in productive labour. he said: "to be isolated from production is to forget the working people's traditions."

at a construction site one spring he was working with as much vigour as in his youth. hao shu-tsai's working efficiency was double the average -- 13 cubic meters of earth a day. one day a stony mound obstructed the project. it needed 500 kilogrammes of dynamite to blow up. without using dynamite, hao shu-tsai and six young men hacked away the mound in four days.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", hao shu-tsai led the commune members in a struggle to improve farm land. the earth in winter is like a rock. faced with difficulties, he encouraged the masses with chairman mao's teaching "difficulties are not unconquerable monsters. if everyone takes a hand in conquering them, they will yield to us." following hao shu-tsai's example, the masses worked harder and harder. farm land was opened on mountainsides, one plot after another.

this revolutionary spirit of hao shu-tsai's was nurtured by mao tsetung thought. he seizes every opportunity to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way as well as remould his world outlook. once, coming back from the construction site in the night, he started reading "in memory of norman bethune". chairman mao calls on people to learn the boundless sense of responsibility in work from comrade norman bethune. this reminded him of the stones which had not carried to the construction site. he thought that if they did the work the next day, the project would be that much later. inspired by comrade bethune's spirit, he went out and carried more than 30 stones, each weighing 50 kilogrammes, to the construction site.

ACUPUNCTURAL ANAESTHESIA

China Invents Acupunctural Anaesthesia Under Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1971)

china has made a breakthrough in surgical anaesthetization through the application of acupuncture -- inducing analgesia with needling.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure house. efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level", china's revolutionary medical and scientific workers have responded to this great call. integrating revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach and applying modern scientific knowledge and methods, they have summed up and improved on the experience of traditional chinese medicine in stopping pain and treating diseases with needling and made this important medical contribution.

the success is a brilliant example of how chinese medical workers firmly carry out chairman mao's instruction on combining traditional chinese medicine with western medicine and take china's own road of developing medicine. it is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian line on health work and scientific research and a splendid success achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

when given acupunctural anaesthesia, the patient has one or more needles inserted at certain points into his limbs, ears, nose or face. analgesia follows after a period of inducement and stimulation, paving the way for operations on the head, chest, abdomen or limbs.

this new anaesthetizing method is being applied in many civilian and army hospitals and clinics in the country.

large numbers of clinical cases show that the method is safe, simple, economical and effective. more than 400,000 patients have received acupunctural anaesthesia in surgical operations, including babies and old people in their eighties. the rate of success is around 90 per cent.

anaesthetization by acupuncture does not require any machine or complicated apparatus; it is applicable irrespective of equipment, climate and geographical conditions. the method is therefore especially valuable for mountainous and rural areas and war conditions. this is of great importance to further carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

the medical team sent to the rural areas of shansi province by the central hospital of the chinese people's liberation army has in the past six months successfully performed over 9,000 small, medium and big operations in simply-equipped rural clinics and homes of poor and lower-middle peasants with the aid of acupunctural anaesthesia and helped cure many class brothers and sisters. many medical orderlies in p.l.a. companies and barefoot doctors in the villages have learned the skill of such anaesthetization. as a result, some of the operations that had to be performed in city hospitals before can now be undertaken in clinics at the grassroots level. this brings great convenience to the workers, peasants and soldiers and is warmly welcomed by them.

the patient remains in a sober state when the operation is being carried out with anaesthetization by acupuncture. apart from being dull or insensible to pain, the patient is normal in physiological functions. in the course of the operation, the patient and the medical workers use chairman mao's teachings to encourage each other and increase their confidence in overcoming the disease. the patient can act in coordination with the doctor as the latter requires. therefore, many kinds of operations can be accomplished speedily and well.

when an anaesthetic is administered in carrying out an operation to correct squinting, the success or failure of the operation is known only after the effects of the drug pass away. but when anaesthetization is done by acupuncture, the patient's eyeball can function normally so that the doctor is enabled to ascertain the results of the operation there and then.

applying the method of anaesthetization by acupuncture in doing a thyroid gland operation, the doctor can at any time talk with the patient so as to examine the latter's power of speech and to see to it that the patient's nerves controlling the power of speech may not be harmed inadvertently.

receiving a heart operation or a pneumonectomy done with anaesthetization by acupuncture, the patient can, as required by the doctor, carry out abdominal breathing to facilitate the operation.

anaesthetization by acupuncture makes it possible to prevent disorders in the patient's physiological functions during the operation and avoid the harmful effects arising from the use of anaesthetics. moreover, the needling can set in motion and strengthen the patient's positive factors to resist disease and can regulate the functions of organisms. as a

result, the patient's blood pressure, pulsation and breathing in general remain normal during the operation. the incision is healed and the functions of the organisms concerned are restored quickly and satisfactorily. the patient can move about and eat meals sooner.

when the method of anaesthetization by acupuncture is used, operations are carried out safely on patients who suffer from abnormal functions of the liver, kidney or lungs, high blood pressure, debility arising from serious disease or shock -- cases in which anaesthetization by drug is ill-advised -- and on those patients who are sensitive to anaesthetic drugs.

the new method has come into being and developed in the sharp struggle between the two lines. acting upon chairman mao's great teachings "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new" and his instruction on combining traditional chinese and western medicine, the revolutionary medical workers made enthusiastical efforts as early as 1958 to explore the treasure-house of chinese medicine and pharmacology. while popularizing acupuncture on a large scale, they summed up the experience of stopping pain and treating ailments by acupuncture and boldly applied this experience to surgical operations. in this way, they successfully evolved the method of anaesthetization by acupuncture. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in health work did all they could to suppress this new thing.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary medical and scientific workers have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents, fully aroused the masses and widely promoted anaesthetization by acupuncture in clinical and research work. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have made rapid progress in improving this method which was once almost nipped in the bud. more, simpler and increasingly effective ways of application have been discovered.

"in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."

chinese labouring people began to cure diseases by needling several thousand years ago. the introduction of acupuncturel anaesthesia represents a leap in the history of acupuncture and adds splendour to the centuries-old chinese medicine and pharmacology. it will give impetus to further studying the essence of the theory of ching lo (a term used in chinese medicine meaning principal channels along which the vital energy, blood and nutriment circulate and which cause the whole human body to function as an organic whole) and other basic theories of traditional chinese medicine. it has also presented new topics for modern physiology, bio-chemistry, anatomy and other basic sciences.

through practice, chinese revolutionary medical and scientific workers have in the past decade and more accumulated rich data for the further study of the basic theories of acupuncturel anaesthesia. being a new thing, the method still has some imperfections. for instance, at a certain stage in some operations, the patients still could feel the pain. some patients feel uncomfortable when in the course of operation their internal organs are subjected to pulling.

following the great leader chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the revolutionary medical and scientific workers are determined to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, use dialectical materialism to guide their medical work and scientific research and be bold to create new things through practice. they are summing up and theorizing their experience to perfect acupuncturai anaesthesia and striving to scale new heights of medical science.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Northeast China Medical College Carries Forward Revolutionary Traditions and Serves Peasants

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 20, 1971)

the revolutionary teachers and students of shenyang medical college in northeast china have carried forward the revolutionary traditions of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army health school, its predecessor, and gained new experience in running a socialist medical college.

the chinese workers' and peasants' red army health school was founded by chairman mao in 1931 at juichin in kiangsi province. it followed chairman mao on the long march and changed its name as china medical college after arriving in yenan. chairman mao inspected the school on many occasions, gave instructions and wrote the inscription "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism." the school trained several thousand medical workers for the army and some 10,000 doctors for the liberated areas in the days of the revolutionary war.

the great leader chairman mao paid special attention to this school after liberation. he inspected it again in march 1950 and gave a very important instruction to the effect that this school, of which the period of schooling had been short and the students studied through practice, had played a big role since the red army period and it should carry forward the revolutionary traditions, be run well as a socialist medical college so as to serve the people well.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the teachers and students acted upon chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and turned their college in the service of the countryside. they ran more than 30 short-term medical training classes both in the college and the countryside, which have trained 1,700 medical workers for the poor and lower-middle peasants. based on their experience, they worked out an overall plan for carrying out the revolution in education in the countryside.

the red army health school was run to meet the needs of the revolutionary war. now the teachers and students of the college, carrying forward the traditions, are receiving re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants while conducting the revolution in education according to local needs. starting from april 1969, one thousand and two hundred teachers and students, led by the workers and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team and members of the college revolutionary committee,

have gone to 113 production brigades in 33 cities and counties in liaoning province.

after a period of time in the countryside, they realized that it was necessary to set up a few permanent bases for medical teaching there. the provincial revolutionary committee made a unified plan and the college decided in late 1969 to build four bases in mountainous areas and grassland which integrated teaching with medical treatment and research. each base would have 100 hospital beds and 130 teachers and staff members with their families. many teachers and staff members applied to go to the new bases and about 500 were permitted in january of last year.

led by the workers and p.l.a. propaganda team, the teachers and staff members often asked poor peasants to tell their suffering of the past and contrast it with their present happiness. this gave them a class education and an education in the struggle between the two lines. they also roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company. they became more determined to carry forward the revolutionary traditions of the red army health school and build the bases by their own efforts. some teachers took turns to live in the nearby brigades to help set up medical teaching and treatment centres. mobile medical teams were sent to remote villages to treat patients among the poor and lower-middle peasants. they also worked in co-ordination with the hospitals of counties, communes or p.l.a. units to set up cooperative medical service centres. each base trained medical assistants from among poor and lower-middle peasants.

the teachers and staff members made considerable ideological progress after being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. an old lecturer of thoracic surgery had been deeply influenced by bourgeois ideas. after going to the countryside, he lived and worked with a poor peasant. the old man helped him a lot both in daily life and in his ideological remoulding. one year after, the teacher's thinking and feelings were much closer to those of the working people. he acted twice as a blood donor to save a poor peasant's child. he stayed day and night with a poor peasant suffering from dysentery, and nursed him attentively. the house of a poor peasant caught fire, and the lecturer took the lead in moving things from the house at the risk of his life. the peasants praised him in these words: "now our hearts are closely linked." he was elected one of the college's activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought this year.

the teaching bases in the countryside also serve as good classrooms for the teachers to raise their vocational level. through treating the patients, they became good at recognizing, collecting, preparing and applying serveral hundred kinds of medicinal herbs. they introduced many new methods of treatment and made quite a number of medical apparatus suitable for the countryside. they gained a deep understanding that it was necessary to foster the spirit of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly if they wanted to have a correct orientation for their study and bring their skill into full play. the peasants have rich experience in treating diseases with folk prescriptions. experience of the college proves that integrating the teaching staff with the masses, learning from them and summing up the people's

experience are important methods for carrying out chairman mao's instruction on creating a new school of medicine and pharmacology for china. a teacher said with feelings: "guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, we shall achieve more in research and in integrating ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants."

the college enrolled the first group of 470 worker-peasant-soldier students in june 1970. in training them, it acted upon chairman mao's teachings that correct ideas "come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment" and that "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology." the college made great efforts to do ideological work among the students and the students were required, as those of the former red army health school were, to integrate closely with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

at the beginning they studied basic theoretical knowledge, while cleaning the wards and giving injections and medicine to patients. this deepened their class feelings for workers, peasants and soldiers. later they were sent to the rural teaching bases for clinical work. in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, they were given opportunities to prevent and treat common and recurrent diseases in the countryside independently. educational revolutionary groups composed of students, teachers, "barefoot doctors" and poor and lower-middle peasants often gave lectures in the bases and production brigades and integrated teaching with rural medical work. when the students returned to the college and the hospital attached, they summed up their experience in curing emergency, difficult and serious cases and raised their experience to the theoretical level. as a result of the students' close integration with the workers and peasants throughout and placing class struggle as the main subject, the students matured rapidly in the three great revolutionary movements over the past year. seventy-five per cent of them have been commended for their progress and more than 20 students were admitted into the communist party of china.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Labinot Football Team Leaves Changsha for Peking

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 19, 1971)

the albanian labinot football team with cajup rusmali as its leader and dhimiter pardhi and adem demiri as its deputy leaders left here for peking by plane this morning after concluding its friendly visit to shaoshan and changsha.

the albanian labinot football team arrived in changsha from shanghai by plane on the afternoon of july 16. then the albanian comrades-in-arms went specially to shaoshan -- the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's home village, in the company of leading members of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports committee and chinese sportsmen. the albanian comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it, and were photographed in front of chairman mao's birthplace together with the chinese comrades accompanying them on their visit.

on the morning of july 18, the hunan provincial physical culture and sports committee held a grand welcoming ceremony in honour of the albanian labinot football team in the labour stadium in changsha city. then the hunan provincial football team had a friendly exhibition match with the labinot football team. attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the friendly exhibition match were leading members of the party and government of hunan province and changsha city and army units there including yang ta-yi, chang li-hsien, li chen-chun, shang tzu-chin and ching lin.

in the 90 minute-long exhibition match the footballers of china and albania, braving the sweltering weather, displayed a spirit of tenacity, unity and friendship and fine skills and were warmly applauded by the 80,000 spectators.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. at the banquet permeated with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, hosts and guests proposed toasts, heartily wishing that the great revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania would remain evergreen.

during their stay in changsha, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth. they attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

upon its arrival in and departure from changsha, the albanian labinot football team was warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the hunan provincial and changsha municipal revolutionary committees shang tzu-chin and sun chang-fu and chinese sportsmen.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Government Delegation of Algerian Democratic People's Republic Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 20, 1971)

a government delegation of the algerian democratic people's republic led by abdel aziz bouteflika, algerian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in shanghai by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned chang ching-piao, huang tao, chen shih-fa, hsu tung-yen and wei chung-chin, as well as one thousand revolutionary people.

present were also ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mahieddin abed, second secretary of the algerian embassy in peking, who had specially come to shanghai from peking to greet the distinguished guests.

shanghai airport today was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and algeria. the national flags of the two countries fluttered over the airport.

the welcoming crowds held high streamers inscribed with "we firmly support the algerian people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and algeria exclamation" and other slogans. when minister bouteflika and the other distinguished algerian guests stepped down the plane amidst cheers and the beating of drums and gongs and met the welcoming crowds, the latter waved the national flags of china and algeria and bouquets of flowers. they sang and danced and shouted slogans. minister bouteflika waved back to the welcomers.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the algerian government delegation. vice-chairman wang hung-wen and minister bouteflika proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people of china and algeria and of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND ASIAN, AFRICAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Several Asian, African, Latin American Mass Organizations Greet 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

several mass organizations in asia, africa and latin america have warmly greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the central committee of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine in a message said, "our people in their twofold battle, look with great admiration to the wonderful achievements of the chinese communist party and the heroic chinese people under the leadership of the great leader comrade mao tsetung; these are achievements which inspire our people and map out their victorious path in their long-term people's liberation war against imperialism, zionism and reaction, and provide them with strength and persistence to achieve victory."

the message was signed by nayef hawatmeh.

the all-african trade union federation in a message signed by its assistant secretary general amadou ndiaye said that the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china has been an occasion of very great historical importance to the whole world. the heroic struggles and victories of the revolutionary communist party of china have endowed the people of africa with rich heritage in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the thought and practice of chairman mao tsetung have developed marxism and leninism into a sharp weapon of the revolutionary people for the self-determination and progress of the developing countries in the second half of the 20th century. the message indicated that the relations between the african and chinese people will deepen and expand daily.

vice-president of the chile-china cultural association jose venturelli, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters and the palestine-china friendship association also sent their messages of greetings.

similar message was also sent by the swedish-chinese friendship association.

CHINA AND CANADA

China's First Ambassador to Canada Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1971)

huang hua, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to canada, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND CHILE

Premier Chou En-lai Cables Solicitude to Chilean President Allende on Earthquake Disaster

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message to his excellency salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, on july 16 expressing sympathy and solicitude to the inhabitants of the provinces and districts in central chile which were afflicted by earthquakes. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency salvador allende, president of the republic of chile,

santiago

chile

learning that some provinces and districts in central chile were attacked by an earthquake disaster in the wake of the recent blizzard, i wish to express my deep concern. please, your excellency and the chilean government, convey to the people of the afflicted areas the sympathy and solicitude of the chinese government and people. the chinese government and people believe that the chilean people, under the leadership of your excellency, will surely be able to overcome all difficulties on their road of advance.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

july 16, 1971

Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Solicitude to Chilean Earthquake Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

the red cross society of china sent a telegram on july 16 to chilean minister of interior jose toha and the chilean government special commission for relief, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to the chilean inhabitants in santiago and three other provinces unfortunately afflicted by the recent violent earthquakes. the telegram reads in full:

mr. jose toha, minister of interior of the republic of chile, and the chilean government special commission for relief, c/o the embassy of the people's republic of china in chile,

santiago

chile

learning that violent earthquakes were registered in santiago and three other provinces which caused serious losses to the inhabitants, the chinese people and the red cross society of china express deep sympathy to the people in the afflicted areas. the red cross society of china has decided to donate 10,000

metric tons of rice, 20 metric tons of milk powder, 270 metric tons of canned food, 20,000 blankets and 50 metric tons of medicine. you are requested to turn them over to the afflicted people to show our solicitude.

the red cross society of china

peking, july 16, 1971

Premier Chou En-lai's Message of Solicitude Presented to Chilean President

(NCNA-English Santiago, July 19, 1971)

salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, received chinese ambassador lin ping and had a cordial and friendly talk with him in the palace of la moneda at noon today.

lin ping presented to the president a message of solicitude addressed to him by chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, in connection with the recent earthquake disaster in chile.

this afternoon, chilean minister of interior jose toha received ambassador lin ping who handed the chilean minister a message of solicitude addressed to him and the chilean government special commission for relief by the red cross society of china and a list of the materials to be donated by the chinese organization.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Peking for Yenan and Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1971)

the french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the french national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation left here by special plane today for a visit to the former revolutionary centre of yenan and other parts of the country.

pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the foreign ministry, are accompanying the delegation on its tour.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and chi fang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of other departments concerned ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, fu hao, chin li-sheng, wang lei and wu hsuan.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking were present.

while in peking, the french parliamentary delegation visited factories, peking university, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ITALY

Delegation of Italy-China Association Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1971)

a delegation to china of the italy-china association led by giorgio zucchetti, secretary-general of the association, left here for southern china by air yesterday to continue its friendly visit to china. it will then leave for rome. the delegation was seen off at peking airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned li chuan-chung and chu kun.

the delegation of the italy-china association arrived in peking on the 13th. during their stay in peking the italian guests visited schools and went to the great wall. they made wide contacts with the masses and were warmly received. they were feted at a banquet given by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china international travel service.

before coming to peking, the delegation visited shanghai, nanking, tangshan and other places in china.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Friendly Table Tennis Tournament between Lagos State Players and Visiting Chinese Players

(NCNA-English Lagos, July 18, 1971)

a friendly international table tennis tournament between players of the lagos state of nigeria and the visiting chinese players was held at the sports centre here this evening.

among those watching the tournament were: federal commissioner for education wenike briggs; federal commissioner for works and housing okunno; deputy permanent secretary clark and head of asia division osobase, of the ministry of external affairs; governor of the central bank of nigeria dr. isong; lagos state commissioner for education chief adeniran ogunsanya; lagos state commissioner for health al haji dawodu; chairman of the lagos state sports council cole; chairman of the nigeria table tennis association ef efunkoya; noted figures from various circles; and overseas chinese in lagos.

chang li, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, and diplomats of the chinese embassy in lagos were present.

the brightly-lit hall was decorated with colourful pennants. amidst warm applause, the nigerian and chinese players were introduced to the spectators by anibaba, chairman of the lagos state table tennis association.

the splendid performances included: men's team event between the lagos state men's team and the chinese men's team; women's doubles by chinese players in partner with nigerian players; and men's doubles by chinese players. warm applause time and again burst out from the spectators.

in his concluding speech for the occasion, lagos state commissioner for education chief adeniran ogunsanya expected wider popularity for the table tennis game in lagos state due to the visit of the chinese players and wished the chinese players happiness in nigeria.

the friendly tournament ended in the singing of the nigerian national anthem.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Liaoning Provincial Friendship Delegation Visits North Pyongan Province, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 18, 1971)

the liaoning provincial friendship delegation headed by pai chien, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, visited factories, enterprises, a cooperative farm as well as educational, cultural and health institutes in north pyongan province of the d.p.r.k. during its stay in the province from july 9 to 15 to take part in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, according to k.c.n.a.

the delegation was warmly welcomed by the working people wherever it went.

the first place it visited was the "museum of the historic materials on the revolutionary activities of comrade kim il sung".

the delegation also visited the chollima rakwon machine plant. it was given a rousing welcome by workers there waving the korean and chinese national flags and bouquets and holding placards inscribed with "long live the militant friendship and solidarity cemented in blood between the korean and chinese people exclamation" and "strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle exclamation"

the delegation saw excavators and other heavy sophisticated machines produced by the plant.

the delegation also visited a shoe factory, a chemical fibre mill, a textile mill, a chicken raising factory in sinuiju, the chollima sinam cooperative farm and the chollima sinam clinic in ryongchon county as well as schools there.

a farewell banquet in honour of the delegation was given on the evening of july 15 jointly by the north pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, the north pyongan

provincial people's committee and the north pyongan provincial committee of the korea-china friendship association.

speaking at the banquet, kim chang bok, chairman of the north pyongan provincial peoples' committee, said that the people of the north pyonyan province highly treasured the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people. they will continue, together with the people throughout the country, to carry out faithfully the duties laid down in the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which embodies the militant friendship cemented in blood between the korean and chinese people. fighting hands in hands, the korean people and the chinese people will certainly be able to drive the enemy out of south korea and taiwan and complete the great cause of territorial integrity.

he stressed that the militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples are invincible because they are forged personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

he sincerely wished the fraternal chinese people greater successes in fulfilling the militant tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

in his speech, pai chien said that through this visit to north pyongan province, all members of the delegation have witnessed the brilliant achievements made by the brotherly korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction by persisting in the principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance and working with chollima speed.

he stressed that the signing of the chinese-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has further consolidated the militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples.

he said that the people of liaoning province, together with the entire chinese people and following chairman mao's teachings, will forever unite together, fight together and win victory together with the brotherly korean people so as to defeat their common enemy.

the liaoning provincial friendship delegation returned by train to shenyang on july 17.

Kirin Provincial Friendship Delegation Visits Ryanggang Province, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 18, 1971)

the friendship delegation of kirin province led by chang ying, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the kirin provincial commamd of the chinese people's liberation army, visited historic revolutionary battle sites, industrial enterprises and a school in ryanggang province, the democratic people's republic of korea, during its stay in the province between july 9 and 15 to take part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, according to k.c.n.a.

the delegation was accorded warm welcome by the masses of people when it visited pochonbo, a historic place.

the delegation saw a bronze statue of comrade kim il sung, the outstanding leader of the korean people, at the centre of a road in pochonbo county and visited the pochonbo revolutionary museum.

the delegation also visited the historic battle site at musan area and expressed great admiration for comrade kim il sung's outstanding talent in military command.

the delegation also visited the hyesan paper factory, the hyesan textile mill, the wiyon saw mill and the chollima hyesan middle school for children of fallen heroes, and saw a magnificent art performance by the artists of the ryanggang provincial song and dance theatre.

the ryanggang provincial committee of the workers' party of korea and the ryanggang provincial people's committee gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation.

speaking at the banquet, li jong rak, vice-chairman of the ryanggang provincial people's committee, congratulated the chinese people rallying closely around the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its head and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy head, on their great successes in revolution and construction.

he firmly believed, he said, that the korean and chinese peoples are sure to emerge victoriously in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

in his speech at the banquet, chang ying warmly praised the unbreakable militant friendship forged in prolonged struggle by the korean and chinese peoples following the teachings of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

he said that the people of kirin province together with the entire chinese people will make unrelenting efforts to consolidate and develop the friendship between the two peoples in their common struggle.

in conclusion, he sincerely wished the korean people, fighting at the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle under the leadership of the workers' party of korea with comrade kim il sung as its head, greater achievements in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the realization of the peaceful unification of their fatherland and in their great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the kirin provincial friendship delegation returned to changchun on july 17.

Korean Transport Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, July 20, 1971)

the korean transport delegation led by so son hun, deputy director of the foreign transportation corporation of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here this afternoon for peking after concluding its visit to tientsin. the delegation was accompanied by shao yi-li, deputy manager of the china ocean shipping company.

the delegation arrived here yesterday. the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of all the members of the delegation. vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee li jung-kuei and leader of the delegation so son hun spoke at the banquet. they both wished the great friendship sealed in blood between the peoples of china and korea would last for ever.

during their stay in tientsin, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the tientsin new harbour and the haiho river projects.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of the tientsin branches of the china ocean shipping company and the china ocean shipping agency.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Visiting Hai Phong Industrial Group of DRVN Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1971)

the visiting hai phong industrial group from the democratic republic of viet nam with nguyen huu can, vice-chairman of the administrative committee of hai phong, as its head left here by air this morning for the southern parts of china after concluding its visit to peking and tientsin. the group is being accompanied by chiang ping, leading member of a department concerned under the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

the visiting hai phong industrial group was seen off at the airport by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of the departments concerned yang shou-shan, lu wei-chao, ko hsiu-lung, wei yu-ming, yu chin-chi and liu hung-ling.

present also were tran dinh tram, first secretary, and le huy ninh, commercial attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Back in Peking From DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

the delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau headed by ti wen-wei returned here by air this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

meeting the delegation at the airport were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned cheng yu-chu, yang kung-su, lu wei-chao, chang yu and pi hsueh-chien.

tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND PERU

Communist Party of Peru Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of peru in a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china extended the warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter dated july 1 was signed by comrade saturnino paredes macedo, general secretary of the communist party of peru.

the letter says:

on the occasion of celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, i convey to you and, through you, to the heroic chinese people the warmest congratulations and revolutionary jubilation of the communist party of peru and our working people, who joyously join in the celebration of such a great historic event of great significance for the oppressed peoples and nations of the world.

we particularly request you to convey to comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the proletariat, our warm wish that he enjoys a long life so as to continue to lead the glorious communist party of china and the more than 700 million chinese people.

the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china is an event of great international importance in the history of the world, because it signifies the triumph of the proletarian line in the most populous country of the world, guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the first of july of 1921, year of the birth of the communist party of china, marked for the revolutionary chinese people, the beginning of a new era in their long history, which thus marched on the way leading them to national and social

liberation. founded personally by comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china traversed a heroic path of bloody struggle and surmounted all the difficulties, and wisely solved the most acute and complicated contradictions, under the genius leadership of comrade mao tsetung.

the greatest historical treasure of the fraternal communist party of china and the entire chinese working people is the valuable historical experience which has immensely developed marxism-leninism, raising it to the height of mao tsetung thought. for that reason, comrade mao tsetung belongs not only to the chinese people, but also to all the revolutionary peoples of the world.

the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china indicates special significance at present, since u.s. imperialism is heading for total collapse because of the uncontainable advance of the revolutionary movement of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, and when the great proletarian cultural revolution in china has won great victories, consolidated socialist construction in china and defeated the attempts at capitalist restoration.

wish you greater successes in socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. please accept the fraternal salute of your comrades-in-arms.

long live the glorious 50th anniversary of the communist party of china exclamation

long live the revolutionary friendship between the peruvian and chinese peoples exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung exclamation

CHINA AND US

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan Meet Friendship Delegation of American Members of Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the friendship delegation of american members of the committee of concerned asian scholars.

the members of the delegation are: kay ann johnson, uldis kruze, rhea whitehead, paul levine, dorothy kehl, kim woodard, judith woodard, paul pickowicz, anthony garavente, jean garavente, david kenneth levin, ann kruze, susan shirk, raymond whitehead and frank kehl.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned and staff members yang kung-su, cheng yu-chu, hsien ching-yi, chih chun, chou pei-yuan, chou yi-liang, hsi chen-huan, cheng chi-kung, chi chao-chu and tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "National Aspirations of Vietnamese People Will Surely Be Realized"

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried an editorial today entitled "the national aspirations of the vietnamese people will surely be realized". the full text of the editorial reads:

17 years have elapsed since the signing of the geneva agreements on indochina.

the 1954 geneva agreements represent an important success for the indochinese people in the protracted struggle for national liberation. the geneva agreements explicitly declared recognition of the sovereignty, the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of viet nam, cambodia and laos and guarantee of refrainment from any interference in their internal affairs. as the french troops had withdrawn in accordance with the agreements, the indochinese people could have been able to settle their own affairs by themselves without foreign interference. but because of u.s. imperialism's flagrant interference and aggression, the national aspirations of the vietnamese and indochinese people have not been realized even up to now. numerous facts have shown that u.s. imperialism is the arch-criminal who has torn up the geneva agreements, trampled underfoot the independence and the sovereignty of viet nam, laos and cambodia and sabotaged the peaceful reunification of viet nam and that it is the ferocious enemy of the people of indochina, asia and the world.

when agreements were reached at the geneva conference, the united states refused to sign the agreements. the then u.s. representative issued a declaration, saying that the united states will refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb the geneva agreements. however, before the ink on the geneva agreements was dry, the united states had rigged up the seato and put south viet nam, laos and cambodia under the "protection" of this military bloc. meanwhile, the united states vigorously fostered puppet administrations in south viet nam, rendered them military aid, had the fighters of the anti-french war and their families brutally slaughtered and enforced a sanguinary fascist rule. the united states also sabotaged the agreement on the peaceful reunification of viet nam in the geneva agreements and put viet nam in a state of prolonged separation. the recently revealed secret pentagon vietnam study admitted that the u.s. government played a "direct role in the ultimate breakdown" of the geneva agreements.

u.s. imperialism has intensified step by step its interference with and aggression against viet nam and the whole of indochina in the last ten years and more. beginning with the dispatch of its military personnel to launch "special warfare" in south viet nam and conduct armed intervention in laos, it proceeded to directly sending its army, navy, air force and marines to slaughter south vietnamese people and spreading the war flames to the democratic republic of viet nam. last year, it flagrantly sent its troops to invade cambodia, expanding the war of aggression to the whole of indochina. u.s. imperialism has committed towering crimes against the people of viet nam and other countries of indochina in this longest war of aggression in u.s. history.

however, the acts of the u.s. aggressors have resulted in the opposite of their intention. despite several hundred thousand million u.s. dollars in military expenditure, hundreds thousands of troops and all kinds of modern weapons short of the atom bomb it has thrown into the war, u.s. imperialism has been beaten black and blue and suffered disastrous defeats in face of the heroic vietnamese people and the peoples of other countries in indochina. today, u.s. imperialism is bogged down in an inextricable impasse both at home and abroad. the great victories won by the peoples of viet nam and other countries in indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have set a brilliant example that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big, and thus vigorously promoted the struggle of peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

it is very clear that the war in viet nam was launched and expanded exclusively by u.s. imperialism. the total withdrawal from south viet nam of the u.s. aggressor troops and u.s. lackey troops to leave the vietnamese people to settle their own problem by themselves is crucial to the solution of the viet nam question. comrade nguyen thi binh, on behalf of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, put forward at the paris conference on july 1 the seven-point proposal on the peaceful solution of the viet nam question, pointing out that the u.s. government must set a terminal date for troops withdrawal; if the u.s. government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from south viet nam in 1971 of the totality of u.s. forces and u.s. lackey troops, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities concerning the complete withdrawal in safety from south viet nam of the troops of the united states and its lackeys and concerning the release of the military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war. the u.s. government must respect the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam, and cease backing the puppet regime headed by nguyen van thieu. this proposal has provided a correct way for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. the chinese government and people express their firm and full support for it.

the seven-point proposal manifests the firm determination of the vietnamese people to strive for national independence and peace and also reflects the common desire of the people throughout the world, the american people included, so it has won wide international sympathy and support. however, the nixon administration quibbled and hummed and hawed with regard to this proposal, and has not made a positive response to date. at the same time, it continues to push the so-called "vietnamization" plan and intensifies military actions in viet nam and indochina. this shows that u.s. imperialism is still clinging to its aggressive ambition of perpetuating the occupation of south viet nam.

the past 17 years have witnessed the successive defeats of u.s. imperialism and the continuous victories of the vietnamese people. the history of struggle in the past 17 years has proved that no force on earth can shake the iron will of the vietnamese people and people of the three indochinese countries to fight for national independence and liberation. the question of viet nam and that of indochina can only be solved according to the aspirations of the vietnamese people and people of the three indochinese countries. should u.s. imperialism persist in this filthy and hopeless war, it can only meet with still more disastrous defeat. just as the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh pointed out: "so long as a

single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away."

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." following this teaching of chairman mao's, the chinese people will, as in the past, give full support to the vietnamese people and people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. we are firmly convinced that the national aspirations of the vietnamese people and people of the three indochinese countries will surely come true.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Minister of Interior of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

mohammed saleh yafai, minister of the interior of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and his party left here by air for home this afternoon. they were seen off at the airport by ho kung-kai, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and others.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was present.

minister mohammed saleh yafai came to peking for a visit on the 17th on his way home after visiting the d.p.r.k.

on the evening of the 18th, chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei met and feted minister yafai and the other distinguished guests from the people's democratic republic of yemen. leading members of chinese departments concerned including yu sang, yuan hua-ping, ho ying, ho kung-kai and chao chun-cheng attended the meeting and the banquet.

mansour bin zimah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were present at the meeting and the banquet.

while in peking, minister yafai visited the china-cuban friendship people's commune on the outskirts of the city and went to scenic spots and places of historical interest.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Party Committee of PLA Air Force Unit in Shanghai Intensively Educates Leading Support-the-Left Cadres in Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 18, 1971)

(NCNA Shanghai, July 17) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to practice democratic centralism conscientiously," the Party committee of the PLA Air Force Unit stationed in Shanghai, under the leadership of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, teaches the three-support and two-military personnel who take principal leading posts in the leading groups at all levels of the local public organizations to conscientiously carry out the organizational principle of democratic centralism advocated by Chairman Mao himself, and to unite more closely with the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary people to win new victories continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the guidance of the line of the Party's "9th Congress," and with the revolutionary situation developed in depth, some leading cadres of the Air Force unit in Shanghai have taken the posts of secretary or deputy secretary in the local Party organizations at various levels, shouldering a new load for the revolution. The Party committee of the Air Force unit seriously educates these leading cadres in democratic centralism, regards this education as an important part of the content of the education in ideology and political lines, and has held study classes many times to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without democratic centralism, it is impossible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat," and Vice Chairman Lin's relevant instructions, and to roundly criticize and repudiate the "theory that the masses are backward" and the "theory of a docile tool" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the towering crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang in violating the Party's democratic centralism.

After this study, all comrades have come to realize that: The Party's democratic centralism is an important component part of Chairman Mao's thinking and line on Party building, our Party's basic system, and an important guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Resolute upholding of the Party's democratic centralism means upholding of the Party's unified leadership, full development of democracy under centralized guidance and practice of centralism of a high degree on the basis of democracy. It is necessary to trust the masses, rely on them and bring their initiative and creativeness into play. We must combat the abominable practice of taking arbitrary action, repressing criticism and forcefully putting one's words into effect. We must correctly handle the relationship between a "squad leader" and a committee member and bring collective leadership into play; we must strengthen the idea of organizational discipline and follow the system of seeking advice and making reports on what we do.

After this study, comrades of the Party committee increased their consciousness and regard their carrying out of the Party's democratic centralism as a concrete action of boundless devotion to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consciously regard the organizational principle of the Party's democratic centralism as the iron discipline for the work of the Party committee.

The deputy chief of a section under a certain regiment who has taken the post of secretary of a Party branch of a cultural unit takes Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Methods of Work of Party Committees," as compulsory reading, studies it repeatedly and acts according to its teachings. He imposes three demands on himself: He must shoulder the load as the "squad leader" without showing the airs of a "squad leader"; he must let the masses speak and guard against the style of doing the talking alone; he must have the courage to gather together correct ideas and must not indulge in compromise and eclecticism. As a result, he wins praise from the Party members and the revolutionary masses. Under the leadership of the Party branch, all comrades have achieved unified thinking and are working with united effort, scoring great results in various branches of work.

Chairman Mao points out incisively: "Without democracy, there can be no correct centralism because when people have divergent views and no unified thinking, it is impossible to establish centralism." The Party committee of the Air Force unit is of this opinion: Cadres of the Air Force unit have taken the principal leading posts in the local Party organizations at various levels. Whether their democratic styles are good or bad and whether or not they modestly listen to the opinions of the masses are a key to whether or not they can concretely practice democratic centralism.

The Party committee first organizes all its members to discuss the question "where do man's correct ideas come from?" This enables them to understand that democracy and centralism are an inseparable entity and that full development of democracy is a prerequisite to correct centralism. Truth often lies with the lower levels. Only by fully developing democracy can the comrades taking the leading posts draw rich political nutrition from

the masses, exploit the initiative of the broad revolutionary masses to the greatest possible degree, pool the wisdom of the revolutionary masses and lead the masses better to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With such clear thinking, many comrades, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In meeting a problem, we must discuss it with the comrades and bring it into full fermentation, we must hear various views and allow all comrades to air even an opposing opinion," fully develop democracy and consciously achieve three things:

First, sincerity. Before holding a meeting to discuss a problem, they issue a "notice to reassure the public," exchange information and allow all participants to prepare for discussion, so as to avoid making this meeting "a false discussion of opinions."

Second, modesty. At the meeting, they seriously listen to the views of other comrades, refrain from rejecting an opposing opinion outright or forcing their own views into other people's minds.

Third, patience. In discussing a problem which causes a controversy, they hold another meeting if unified thinking cannot be achieved at a meeting; they would not adopt a decision hastily.

The Party committee secretary of a firm who is political assistant of a certain army unit constantly puts himself in the position of an ordinary member in a meeting of the Party committee. In tackling a problem, he firmly upholds democracy, takes the initiative in consulting the comrades and modestly seeks the views of the masses. The Party committee once discussed the problem of how the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement could be carried out in depth. The participants were divided in their opinion into two groups. This Party committee secretary did not make a hasty conclusion. Instead, he summoned the secretaries of the basic-level Party branches and held an enlarged meeting of the Party committee to hear their views again. When he had obtained a more comprehensive view of the situation, he again organized the comrades of the Party committee to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with reference to the problems discussed at the first meeting, unified their thinking with Mao Tse-tung's thought and adopted a correct decision suitable to the concrete conditions of this unit. Very soon, the lid of class struggle was lifted and the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement was pushed forward to develop in depth.

Many cadres taking leading posts in the local Party organizations make strenuous efforts to listen to the masses' opinions more conscientiously when the masses show great respect for their opinions and to go more deeply among the masses to seek their opinions after the meeting if the problem causes great controversy at a meeting, so as to draw closer their ties with the masses.

While educating the leading support-the-Left cadres in democratic centralism, the Party committee of the Air Force unit in Shanghai constantly organizes these cadres to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant articles

including "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" After the study, all comrades understand that: They can have the initiative in achieving correct centralism only by perseveringly upholding the materialist theory of reflection, criticizing and repudiating idealist transcendentalism, going into realities constantly, and taking part personally in investigations to obtain first-hand information.

Under the guidance of the Marxist viewpoint of "practice first," the atmosphere of investigating the conditions becomes stronger and stronger. Comrades of the Party committee seriously make efforts to achieve this: Before a meeting, they make investigations about the problems which call for solution at the meeting, so as to really grasp first-hand information and to have a clear picture of the situation. When coming to a problem on which opinions diverge, they promptly make investigation and go through practice to distinguish between the correct and the wrong opinions before adopting a decision. If the problem cannot be solved at the moment, they would go deep into realities to investigate the facts and refrain from substituting subjective imagination for objective reality.

When the Party committee of a certain bureau discussed some problems concerning policy, the comrades expressed different ideas. To collate the ideas correctly, the political commissar of a certain unit who was secretary of the Party committee of this bureau led the investigation group to conduct an investigation among the masses and to call informal meetings of the personnel of various quarters concerned for the purpose of seeking the opinions of the masses extensively, thereby grasping a great deal of first-hand information. When the Party committee of this bureau again brought up this problem for discussion, the political commissar used Mao Tse-tung's thought to achieve unified thinking and to correctly concentrate the masses' ideas in accordance with the actual conditions learned in investigation, thus carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with better results.

While practicing centralism, comrades of the Party committees perseveringly act in accordance with the proletarian Party spirit, courageously upholding their correct opinions and boldly correcting their wrong opinions. At a meeting of the Party general branch, the deputy departmental director of a certain unit who was acting as the secretary of the Party general branch of a factory disagreed with the committee members on the problem of placing one of the cadres. Whose opinion was correct after all? He went deep among the masses to make an investigation. The masses furnished him with a great deal of information, enabling him to understand that the opinion of other committee members was in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought. At a subsequent meeting of the Party general branch, he gave up his opinion, acceded to the opinion of the other comrades and subsequently made a correct decision.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." The Party committee of the Air Force unit in Shanghai is of this opinion: The proletarian world outlook is the ideological basis for the conscientious practice of democratic centralism; the

bourgeois world outlook is the ideological root of the violation of democratic centralism. The most fundamental prerequisite to the conscientious practice of the Party's democratic centralism is that we must remold our world outlook well.

Since the second half of last year, the Party committee has organized all its members many times to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness," and to carry out an open-door rectification movement, deeply educating them in ideology and political lines and making them continuously increase their consciousness in breaking with all kinds of non-proletarian ideas. They adhere to high standards and impose stern demands on themselves. Applying the viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, they vigorously break down their idea that they are always right, establish the viewpoint of trusting the masses, get rid of their arrogance, unrelentlessly fight against their selfishness and rectify some of the incorrect styles, thereby further increasing their consciousness of the line struggle and basically guaranteeing implementation of the Party's system of democratic centralism.

The deputy director of a certain unit who served as secretary of the Party general branch of a certain hospital was some time ago inclined to trust only himself and distrust the masses. With the help of the Party committee, he studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned while bearing this problem in mind, went on his own initiative to seek opinions from the masses, fought against his selfishness and criticized revisionism before the masses, remolded his world outlook and developed the democratic style better in doing leadership work. He was praised by the broad masses.

In February this year, when the Party general branch discussed the problem of "the running of a school by a hospital," its committee members were divided in opinion. This secretary on the one hand led the comrades to discuss this problem by raising it to the high plane of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and, on the other hand, extensively aroused the masses to carry out mass discussion in the whole hospital while he himself, taking the attitude of modestly learning from the masses, went among the masses to listen conscientiously to their various opinions. This problem was solved smoothly. He was praised by the leading organization and the masses.

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Party Committee of P'ingshun Hsien, Shansi Province, Practices Democratic Centralism and Strengthens Collective Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 18, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to practice democratic centralism conscientiously," the CCP committee of P'ingshun hsien, Shansi Province, vigorously implements the principle of the Party's democratic centralism, thereby further cementing the revolutionary unity within its leading group, strengthening its collective leadership and leading the people of the whole hsien to march forward continuously and in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After its establishment at the end of last year, the new Party committee of P'ingshun hsien, in view of the fact that some comrades did not understand sufficiently the important meaning of the practice of democratic centralism, held a special study class for the purpose of carrying out "education in democratic centralism." With the Party Constitution as a teaching text, members of the Party committee were organized to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practice democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership body," and a series of his other teachings, and with reference to their actual thinking, to review the history of the line struggle within the Party and to roundly criticize the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him in sabotaging democratic centralism. This made them understand deeply: Practicing the Party's democratic centralism and perseveringly exercising collective leadership are an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With their thinking raised to a higher level, the hsien committee members conscientiously act in the principle of democratic centralism and correctly handle the three relationships:

1. The secretary and the deputy secretary correctly handle their relationship with the committee members and establish the idea of collective leadership. Chairman Mao teaches: "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full." Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the hsien committee act as leaders of the hsien committee as well as ordinary members of a "squad." They do the work of leading this "squad" well and also put themselves conscientiously under the collective leadership. They fully develop democracy and, taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, gather together the correct ideas. They not only encourage the "squad members" to distinguish between the right and the wrong by using Mao Tse-tung's thought, to adhere to principle and to carry out ideological struggle actively, but also practice democratic centralism conscientiously and protect the Party's solidarity and unity consciously.

During the initial period after the establishment of the new hsien committee, the cadres and the masses consulted with the secretary and the deputy secretary on all problems so that the secretaries were busy the whole day with their work while some of the committee members did not have much work to do. In view of this state of affairs, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and paid attention to drawing a demarcation line between the major powers and the minor powers, between problems of principle and ordinary problems and between collective leadership and division of responsibilities. On the basis of the concrete conditions, they drew up six regulations regarding the exercise of collective leadership:

First, collective leadership is exercised perseveringly and a major decision is never made by an individual alone.

Second, all committee members must actively do the work assigned by the hsien committee and make decisions regarding the work without deviating from the principle.

Third, they should exchange information and continuously air their views so that they may have a common language.

Fourth, effort should be made to encourage the masses to speak, and the style of "what I say counts" must be rejected.

Fifth, in studying a problem, committee members must be induced to express their opinions fully, and the view of anyone among them should be considered carefully and should not be negated at random.

Sixth, before a meeting is held, the committee members should be informed of its business, so that they may know what is going to happen and be prepared.

In this way, it was possible to strengthen collective leadership and also to exploit the initiative of each committee member and to insure the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's directives and policies.

2. The committee members correctly handle the relationship between the majority and the minority, establish the over-all point of view and exemplarily carry out the resolutions adopted by the hsien committee. When a problem is discussed within the hsien committee, it often happens that opinion is divided between a majority and a minority. In this case, the leading members of the hsien committee seek advice from Chairman Mao's works and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to make analysis and to unify thinking. When some individuals have their opinions vetoed, they consciously protect the resolution adopted by the hsien committee and act as models in practicing democratic centralism.

3. The committee members correctly handle the relationship between the leadership and the masses. When the CCP P'ingshun Hsien Committee first practiced democratic centralism, opinions diverged among its members for some time. The leading members went among the masses to investigate the conditions and unified the thinking of the masses by using the opinions of the masses which conformed to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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Party Committee of Hsiehsan Colliery in Huainan Municipality, Anhwei Province, Perseveringly Implements Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 18, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei) The Party committee of Hsiehsan Colliery, Huainan municipality, Anhwei Province, perseveringly implements the Party's democratic centralism and fully exploits the initiative of the "squad members," thereby effectively exercising its collective leadership, further strengthening its revolutionized building and giving an impetus to the brisk development of revolution and production in the whole colliery.

After its establishment, the new Party committee of Hsiehsan Colliery scored positive results in its work. But sometimes democratic centralism could not be implemented very well within the Party committee. The No. 1 and No. 2 leaders made most of the decisions and the other committee members seldom expressed their views. Bearing this problem in mind, the principal leading comrades of the Party committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practice democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership." They came to realize that, to exercise better the collective leadership of the Party committee, it would be necessary to fully develop democracy within the Party committee, to encourage the masses to speak, and to combat the style of "what I say counts." They conscientiously examined the causes hindering the development of democratic life within the Party committee, and found that the No. 1 and No. 2 men were arrogant and conceited as a result of achievements and they trusted themselves but not other people, did most of the talking and seldom listened to other people's views. If this style was allowed to develop, they would take arbitrary action in doing everything and substitute individual leadership for collective leadership, bringing damages to the revolutionary cause.

With their thinking raised to a higher level, the principal leading comrades of the Party committee took the initiative in examining their arrogance and conceit and fought against self-interests and repudiated revisionism at a meeting of the Party committee. After that, in doing their work, they conscientiously listened to the views of the committee members and paid attention to displaying the wisdom and strength of the collective.

The Party committee of Hsiehsan Colliery has learned from practice that it is necessary to increase the consciousness of the Party committee members in the line struggle in order that they may bring the initiative of the "squad members" of the Party committee into full play. It regularly carries out small rectification compaigns and organize all its members to study Mao Tse-tung's thought while keeping in mind the problems met in the course of the remolding of world outlook. This makes the committee members increase their consciousness in continuing the revolution, think of the interests of the revolution in doing everything, actively ponder over all problems, express their views and put forth suggestions for the revolutionary cause.

Lin Hsi-kuei, a member of the Party committee who seldom spoke at meetings of the Party committee in the past increased his ideological consciousness after taking part in rectification and study and came to realize that a Party committee member should actively participate in the collective leadership and contribute toward the revolutionary cause. After that, consciously proceeding from the interests of the revolution, he boldly expressed his views at meetings of the Party committee, perseveringly carried out the Party committee's resolution after the meeting and played an active role in collective leadership.

In the course of practicing democratic centralism, the Party committee of Hsiehsan Colliery also perseveres in carrying out ideological struggle and holding debates on problems of principle, so as to overcome wrong ideas. It perseveringly upholds the correct opinions compatible with Mao Tse-tung's thought and strives to achieve unified thinking, policy-making, planning, command and action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The No. 7 coal extracting team of this colliery has always carried out revolution and production with great success. It became an advanced coal extracting team in the colliery. To touch off a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production, the Party committee decided to popularize the advanced experience of this team. In discussing how the experience of the No. 7 team should be summed up and popularized, most of the committee members suggested summing up and popularizing its experience of giving prominence to proletarian politics and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man. But some others held that attention should be paid to solving the problem of production management of the basic-level coal extracting teams, so that they suggested summing up and popularizing the experience of the No. 7 team in carrying out production management.

To unify the thinking of all committee members, the Party committee made these two groups of comrades fully express their views and organized them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Politics is the commander and the soul" and "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," and to sum up the experience by both the positive and the negative examples, and helped them correctly handle the relationship between revolution and production.

The committee members immediately summed up and popularized the experience of the No. 7 team in unswervingly giving prominence to proletarian politics and tightly grasping the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man, thereby raising political work of the basic-level coal extracting teams to a new level. With politics in command, various coal extracting teams also strengthened production management, giving an impetus to the brisk development of revolution and production in the whole colliery.

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ATTACK ON JAPANESE MILITARISM

Expose the Sato Administration's Scandal of Rounding Up Cannon Fodder

- A comment on the Japanese reactionary film "Gateway to Glory"

by

T'ao Ti-wen (陶第文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 14, 1971)

Not long ago when former "Defense Agency" Director General Yasuhiro Nakasone, a storm-trooper of Japanese militarism, spoke about the recruiting operation of the "Self-Defense Forces," he grumbled and said, "The situation of recruitment at present is disheartening," "We should show the spirit of gathering in front of the shrine with banners in hand and send the young people to the Self-Defense Forces, saying to them: 'Thank you, please proceed to the Self-Defense Forces!'"

These explicit words by Nakasone betrayed the difficulties experienced by the Japanese reactionaries. For a long period of time the formidable wave of revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people against the restoration of Japanese militarism has been an extremely big obstacle to the efforts of the US-Japanese reactionaries in the expansion of armament and preparations for war. The Sato Administration set up hundreds of "recruiting centers" and mobilized over 100,000 "propagandists" to advertise that when one joins the "Self-Defense Forces" one can fly airplanes, go places in warships, get military pay, learn technical know-how, etc.; but the barracks still could not be "filled."

As a result, the US-Japanese reactionaries clamored to "take the question of defense to the national square" so that in every place "from the press down to the dining table and tea rooms" public opinion could be created for the recruitment of cannon fodder. It was to meet this need of the reactionary Sato Administration that the reactionary film "Gateway to Glory" was produced. Like the propaganda posters for the recruitment campaign of the "Self-Defense Forces" found in the streets of Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan, "Gateway to Glory" is also an "Imperial Army" recruitment advertisement painstakingly designed by the reactionary Sato Administration.

Under its high-sounding title, this film uses a story, which depicts the "growth" of Ichiro Hirata from a young student to an "outstanding" fascist officer, to glorify the criminal road followed by old fascist militarists, disseminate the poison of the "bushido" spirit, stir up fanatic revanchism, and lure today's Japanese youths into the trap which they set up. Although what this film depicts are the ghosts of Japanese militarist elements during the Second World War against the backdrop of the former Edajima Naval Academy, it still clearly betrays the Sato Administration's vicious designs to restore fascist education and dominate Asia again.

A Sinister Example of Fascist "Patriotism"

The Sato Administration, which endeavors to establish Japan as a "military power" commensurate with its status as a so-called "economic power," is now accelerating its pace to restore Japanese militarism with the help of US imperialism. From the Japanese reactionaries recent draft of the Fourth Plan for Arms Expansion one can clearly hear the sound of their saber rattling. The expenses involved in this enormous arms expansion plan is greater than the total expenses for the three previous arms expansion plans. In addition to the "renovation and modernization" of weapons and equipment in a big way, they also energetically recruit men to operate these weapons. They especially emphasize the expansion of the Navy and the Air Force. Recently when US Secretary of Defense Laird sneaked into Japan he also demanded that the Sato Administration "provide manpower in support of the defense of the free world."

The main targets of recruitment for the "Self-Defense Force" by the Japanese reactionaries are desperate Japanese youths from impoverished families. Meanwhile the Japanese reactionaries also tried to dispel the reluctance among the Japanese youths to serve as cannon fodder for militarism. It is precisely for this very reason that Hirata was intentionally made to say: "I think it is a very good thing to enter the Naval Academy."

The film gives fascist militarist Hirata a "poor peasant's" cloak and a "patriotic" hat and takes great pains to fabricate a so-called process of transformation: At the beginning Hirata is depicted as repeatedly expressing his dissatisfaction with the political corruption. But the film endeavors to show its audience that even youths in this kind of social position can be transformed into a "patriotic soldier" to the liking of the Japanese militarists after a little fascist education. Subordinating himself to the fascist "duties of servicemen," he overcomes his own "ego," forgets his parents, forgets love and forgets even matters of personal life and death.

In order to show Hirata's determination to give up everything personal to remain loyal to and serve the Tenno and the Empire, the film especially arranged this contrast: When the fiendish militarist Isoroku Yamamoto was killed Hirata was so grieved that he attempted to take his own life with a pistol. But when his mother, who toiled so hard all her life, was critically ill, he did not even go home to visit her; on the contrary, he became "immensely agitated" and told his instructor: "I am now a naval officer before I am my mother's son, so I must forget everything."

Do the Japanese reactionaries really want the Japanese youths to "forget everything"? No! We can see clearly from the film that what they want Hirata to forget are his mother who died in poverty and that "girls are worth less than horses and cows and politicians and the zaibatsu get richer and richer." They not only want Hirata to forget these things but also want him to persuade his friend Honda to "abandon" his fiancee when she becomes a prostitute. They attribute the people's dissatisfaction

with class oppression to "worldly desire for fame and profit"--therefore a thing to be "overcome." In one word, they want the people to forget the sufferings of the Japanese working people and forbid them to find out the reason for such class sufferings or to touch the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes.

But the film repeatedly emphasized: There is one thing which "must never be forgotten, that is to do the fascist "duties of servicemen" and "turn our attention abroad." This is exactly like what great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out incisively: "All governments which rely on the bayonet to uphold themselves and have to suppress the wrath of the people constantly know one truth well: It is impossible to obliterate the people's dissatisfaction, therefore such dissatisfaction with the government must be diverted somewhere else."* Today, as national contradictions and class contradictions in Japan become more and more acute everyday, the Sato Administration tries hard to divert abroad the extreme dissatisfaction of the Japanese people with the cruel US-Japanese reactionary rule and shift the wrath of the working people, who are victims of class oppression, to the nations that are victims of aggression.

Here we must emphasize that the Japanese reactionaries always give a pretty name of "serving the country" to the crime of committing aggression abroad. It was under this name that Hirata took part in Japanese aggression against Asia known as the "Sacred War of Great East Asia." Instigated by fascist "patriotism," Hirata devoted himself body and soul to aggression abroad. What he loved were his model airplanes, what his ears listened to attentively was the humming of the airplanes which were tools of slaughter, what he always talked about was to use carrier-based aircraft to control the coast of China and what he was determined to do was to "fight to his heart's content" in the Air Corps of flying bandits who slaughtered the Asian people.

We can see clearly that what the Japanese reactionaries mean by "serving the country" is going to the South Pacific front far away from Japan to carry out indiscriminate bombing in Southeast Asia like Hirata did and using the Japanese sword to kill people at random in the northeast of China like Honda did!

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "To die for the people is heavier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather."** The deeds which Japanese reactionaries make Hirata demonstrate are definitely not the so-called "magnificent exploits of a patriot" but a shameful fascist scandal which is lighter than feathers and continues to stink for ten thousand years. If such a fellow as Hirata can be counted as a patriot, then people like Nakasone,

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* Lenin: "The War in China," Collected Works, Vol. IV.

** Mao Tse-tung: "Serve the People."

who experienced the same fascist military life as Hirata and was also a major in the Imperial Army, are also "patriots." These people shed their blood and gave their lives before the war to save Japanese imperialism from destruction and became its backbone after the war, serving the restoration of Japanese militarism. The "patriotism" which the Japanese reactionaries talk about is a genuine policy of aggression and expansion and the image of Hirata is a genuine self-portrait of the ugly face of the Japanese reactionaries.

Such Is the "Edajima Spirit"

The Japanese reactionaries clamored loudly: "The real central task for the 1970's is to revive the Soul of Japan which is gradually being lost." They want the Japanese youth to inherit the "dying wishes" of fascist element Yukio Mishima and bring about a "chain reaction" and "nuclear explosion" of the "Mishima spirit" among the Japanese people. Now, what are the "Soul of Japan" and the "Mishima spirit" which they talk about? They are the content of the system of Tenno military education which the reactionary Sato Administration tried so hard to restore. They attempt to turn the Japanese youth into agents fierce and relentless toward the Japanese people and people of other countries and in the meantime obedient slaves to the Tenno and reactionary military and political chiefs. The Japanese reactionaries attempt to use forcible indoctrination of the fascist "discipline of the whip" and the "bushido" spirit as their principal method for training the Japanese youth. The Edajima Naval Academy in "Gateway to Glory" uses precisely this very method to train Hirata.

When Hirata asked for a discharge from the Naval Academy soon after he entered it, Morishita, a senior of his, called him in and gave him a fierce lecture: "You are ruining the prestige of the Imperial Navy....; now let me teach you what Edajima spirit is!" So he beat Hirata black and blue until he fell to the ground bleeding from his mouth and nose. At night when Hirata, his wounds still hurting, thought of his mother Morishita sneaked into his room and tucked him in with the very hands which beat him up earlier during the day. This method of "whip and sugar" taught Hirata the fascist logic of beating means "loving attention." From then on he enthusiastically accepted this "superman" training and was thought highly of by the fascist chiefs. This is the kind of technique used by the film to praise Hirata's transformation of personality and glorify this "tradition" of cruel fascist enslavement in Edajima Naval Academy.

From the Japanese reactionaries' process of training Hirata we can see clearly how fasicst education creates the double personality of both wolf and sheet in a person. During the opening ceremony of the academy Hirata had to shout himself hoarse to introduce himself. During the reveille he had to run to the training ground and scream at the top of his voice. In fact all such activities as fencing, judo, pole fighting games and even climbing up a flight of stairs are used as a means to cultivate the animal instinct of the cadets.

On the other hand, the cadets had to recite "Loyalty to the Tenno and the Fatherland" and the "Five Sacred Codes" before meals as well as to pray with their palms joined and meditate with their heads lowered as a devout follower of the militarist religion of the "Imperial Way." At the end of training each day the cadets had to sit quietly for "self-examination." The essence of this "self-examination," we may point out here, was "Is there any place where my will failed?"; in other words, the cadets were made to examine themselves to see if they used their fanatic animal instinct against the people. Another question in the essence of this "self-examination" was "Is there any place where I failed in loyalty?"; in other words, they were made to examine themselves to see if they served as slaves of the Tenno's empire.

In this academy what the senior cadets said was "truth" and the small fascist chiefs became the "parents" of the cadets. The Japanese reactionaries attempted to make the youths obedient and insensible by beating them and subjecting them to torture so as to establish a tyrannical fascist rule with a strict system of class and then drive these youths to impose even more cruel treatment upon the victims of aggression and to "slaughter" in foreign lands "to their heart's content." These are the aims of the fascist education in Japan.

After Hirata acquired his double personality of a wolf and a sheep, the Edajima Naval Academy solemnly commended him on his victory in "overcoming the ego" and granted him a dagger from the emperor amid ceremonial music of militarism played by the band of the academy. It was amid such ceremonial music of militarism that group after group of militarist elements were stamped with a seal of "approval" by the fascist system of education and sent to battlefields of aggression in Asia to enhance their "bushido" "loyalty" and "courage" as well as to perpetrate one unprecedented massacre after another.

The people of China, Korea, Asia and Oceania will never forget that it was these vicious Japanese aggressors that ransacked everywhere and committed those most inhumane atrocities. In the massacre of Nanking, which lasted more than a month, the Japanese slaughtered several hundred thousand unarmed peaceful civilians. There were even fascist soldiers who competed with each other to see who was the first to kill the hundredth Chinese. Such counter-revolutionary bestial instinct was the "outstanding achievement" of the Japanese fascist education and the so-called "glorious tradition" of the "Edajima spirit."

From its beginning in 1869 until its closure after the conclusion of the Second World War, this Edajima Naval Academy, which claimed to be the "cradle of the Imperial Navy," followed the Japanese militarist gunboat policy and the "pioneering spirit" and sent out butchers to battlefields of aggression. It was also the place where big and small pirate chiefs as Heihachiro Togo, Takeo Hirose and Isoroku Yamamoto, etc., trained their successors. Today this Edajima Naval Academy is reopened behind the new signboard of "Maritime Self-Defense Forces Cadet School." Like schools

of various names of the "Self-Defense Forces," it inherited the "bushido" system of education in total and serves to cultivate backbone cadres of militarism for the US-Japanese reactionaries.

Fanning Up Fanatical Revanchism

Although there is clear evidence of the US-Japanese reactionaries' attempt to revive Japanese militarism, Eisaku Sato still tries to deny it by saying: "There is no such thing as following the road of militarism." Well then, let us listen to the vindictive words of the Japanese reactionaries as spoken to Hirata through the mouth of the commandant of the Naval Academy in "Gateway to Glory": "This war (meaning the war of aggression launched by Japan) will last at most another two years. The war will have ended when the cadets you are training leave school. By then they (meaning cadets graduating from the Naval Academy) will become common civilians instead of naval officers and will have to face the hardships of society whether they are willing or not. Only then will the achievements of the education in the Naval Academy truly demonstrate itself."

This clearly betrayed the Japanese fascist bandits' attempt to begin preparation for a comeback and to sow "seeds" of vengeance for militarism as early as on the eve of the collapse of the war of aggression. This fascist officer Hirata who claimed that he did not want to "return home with shame" if the war was lost, took over the whip of fascist education with "agony pent up within himself" and began frantically to train so-called "precious personnel to shoulder the responsibility of Japan in the future" for the "Great Japanese Empire." He wanted the cadets to bear firmly in mind how their pioneers of aggression "fought in bloody battles" and "sacrificed themselves heroically" and tried painfully to instill in the cadets the aggressive thought of "when we fight we must be determined to win" and when we lose we must revenge ourselves.

Today, fostered and encouraged by US imperialism, those so-called "precious personnel" hidden among the "common civilians" have already "faced the hardships of society" and the "achievements" of fascist education have been "truly demonstrated." Now fascist elements who trained the militarists during that period are scattered throughout all reactionary Japanese administrations since the end of the war. Almost all high-ranking officers in the "Self-Defense Forces" are old fascist soldiers like Harata. Those "cherry blossoms of the same season" trained in the Naval Academy by Hirata and the like are now "blooming" in the "Self-Defense Forces" and have become the backbone of this army.

One point which deserves serious attention is that this outrageous story was intentionally added to the end of this film: Hirata's pupil Sagawa, who entered the Naval Academy with the intention of learning English, later changed his mind and after his father was killed in the war of aggression against China and decided to "raise aloft the banner of militarism" to avenge those aggressors who lost their lives. At this time Hirata, who was about to go back to the battlefield, handed the fountain pen of a fascist soldier killed in action to him and asked him to "fulfill" the

"dying wishes" of the forerunner, refill the pen with ink and continue to write the "future" of the "Great Japanese Empire." When the film depicts the withdrawal from Rabaul after the Japanese defeat in South Pacific, it even says: "Rabaul we shall be back!" Now, is this not a betrayal of the Japanese reactionaries' intention to recover their "Imperial paradise"?

In their publication of the special edition of "Oh, Manchuria" not long ago, they openly indicated their "yearning" for the northeastern provinces of China and their "double feeling of gladness and sadness which we have not been able to part with" every time they heard the word "Manchuria." The Japanese reactionaries also say preposterously that the fertile fields in the suburbs of Harbin are the result of "irrigation with Japanese sweat and blood" and the "question of sovereignty" of the Chinese province of Taiwan "has not been settled." The Sato Administration even clamored to use military force to "defend" Chinese territories such as Tiaoyüt'ai Island, etc. They also openly advocated the "identity of Korean-Japanese security" and clamored that the Strait of Malacca was Japan's "life line."

Here one can clearly hear "Hideki Tojo's calling from his grave" and see the Sato Administration's vicious intention to wipe out the "humiliation" of the "Great Japanese Empire" and embark once again upon the old road of aggression. The Japanese militarists must absolutely not be allowed to point their spearhead of aggression and vengeance directly toward the People's Republic of China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and other nations of Asia! Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin and Premier Chou pointed out in their telegram of greeting to Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of signing of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance: "As a result of energetic fostering by US imperialism and obsessed with wild ambitions Japanese militarism steps up its expansion of arms and has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. But the aggressive designs and activities of the US-Japanese reactionaries is being strongly condemned and resolutely opposed by the people of China, Korea and various Asian nations."

Japanese Youth Advances Triumphantly in the Revolutionary Storm

The following is one of the prominent scenes of this film which is filled with a sanguinary atmosphere from beginning to end: An "imperial" instructor of military training shouted fanatically to the Japanese youths: "Do you know what kind of an era it is now? The students can no longer just bury themselves in books! From now on the people must unite with the authorities to fight for the establishment of a Japan with a powerful defense force and for the enhancement of the power of the empire."

This monologue in the film blatantly pronounces that this is an "era" of militarism of the Sato Administration engaging in a big way in the expansion of arms and preparation for war. As a result of the failure of US imperialism's war of aggression in Asia and the Japanese monopolist capitalism's engagement in aggression and expansion abroad, the US-Japanese reactionaries are hurriedly enlisting the services of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces." These so-called "Self-Defense Forces," established

by the order of MacArthur under the name of Police Reserve Force in 1950 when US imperialism launched the war of aggression against Korea, comprises the army, navy and air force with fascist soldiers as its backbone. As soon as it was born, MacArthur clamored that he would one day expand it to become a "crack ground force."

Today, these "Self-Defense Forces" have already become an "Imperial Army" true to the name. Recently when US Secretary of Defense Laird reviewed a tank unit of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" in Hokkaido, he said in an overjoyed manner that he was very happy to see with his own eyes the superb growth of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces." He also openly demanded that Japan "reinforce conventional arms" and increase the "strength for conventional warfare."

Encouraged by US imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries have clamored to revise the present Japanese Constitution to remove from the "Self-Defense Force" "the cross which has been burdening it for the past 20 years" and to build up a military force which is "compatible with the national strength" and that can "operate overseas." It is with such criminal intentions that the Japanese reactionaries, through the film "Gateway to Glory," blatantly spread such reactionary militarist ideas as "armaments first" and fascist soldiers being "supreme." The film openly preaches that taking Ichiro Hirata's road is the "supreme ideal" of Japanese youth and that entering the barracks of the Sato Administration is the "greatest honor" in life. It attempts to make the Japanese people follow the example of Kyo, a fictitious figure sinisterly concocted by the Japanese reactionaries--holding the urn of ashes of her son who was killed on the battlefield of aggression. Kyo says she was "very happy" that her son has died for the fascists.

Whither the Japanese young people in the 1970's? This is a question the Japanese reactionaries have hurled out as a challenge.

One can clearly remember that Japanese militarism, like a viper, brought catastrophe to the Japanese people and the people of Asia and Oceania for more than half a century before the defeat of the Japanese aggressors. After the war, the dark rule of the US-Japanese reactionaries has again plunged the Japanese people into untold misery. History helps the young people of Japan deeply understand that "the road of Ichiro Hirata" played up by the US-Japanese reactionaries is the old road of militarism that leads the Japanese nation to the abyss of suffering. The only correct road for the Japanese nation and its young people today is to oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the US-Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese people have a glorious revolutionary tradition, many worthy national heroes like Inejiro Asanuma and Michiko Kanba have emerged in the protracted struggle against the US-Japanese reactionaries. Today the Japanese people, young and old, are awakening increasingly and are striving to insure that "the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really

integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution."* The revolutionary intellectuals are taking the road of integrating with workers and peasants. The revolutionary masses, closely united in the struggle, are holding aloft the anti-US patriotic banner, marching ahead along the path crimson with the blood of revolutionary martyrs and fighting valiantly against the dark rule of the US-Japanese reactionaries! They are advancing triumphantly in the storms of revolution along with other people of Asia and the world.

The Japanese reactionaries are vainly attempting to persuade the young Japanese to follow them and serve Nixon's criminal policy of "using Asians to fight Asians." In doing so, they are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. The trap they have set for the young people of Japan will eventually turn into their own burial ground.

Let the handful of fascist who haunt the Budokan in Tokyo everyday play their dirty games. Let Sato and company continue to dream their fond dream of the "Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere." No reactionaries can stem the surging tide of revolution of the people of Japan and the rest of the world. The darkness will pass and dawn is ahead. "The Japanese people will realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."**

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* Mao Tse-tung: "Inscription for Japanese Worker Friends," Jen-min Jih-pao, September 18, 1968.

** Mao Tse-tung: "Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against US Imperialism," January 27, 1964.

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

Widespread Use of Acupunctural Anesthesia in China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

chinese medical workers have successfully devised a unique method of anesthesia, acupunctural anesthesia, in response to chairman mao's great call "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure house. efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." this achievement adds fresh radiance to traditional chinese medicine which has a long history, and it is an important contribution to the development of medical science.

at an operating theatre, medical workers of the peking worker-peasant-soldier hospital and the peking tuberculosis research institute were performing a thoracoplasty operation on a patient named hu shu-hsuan afflicted with empyema accumulation of pus in the chest. without administering any anesthetic, they used two acupuncture needles, which they inserted in the patient's auricles and twisted lightly for some 20 minutes. then the operation began on the patient in a fully conscious state.

the patient, a postman who comes of a poor peasant family, got empyema because of an infection following an operation five years ago. pus and blood oozed out through a fistula in his chest all year round. an operation was required to obliterate the cavity. however, the patient's heart and lungs were functioning poorly and he was urable to stand an anesthesia. on several occasions general anesthesia caused cardiac failure and endangered his life. later, spinal anesthesia and local anesthesia were applied instead. but this did not assuage the pain. hence an unsatisfactory operation. he underwent 24 unsuccessful operations in all, minor and major. he became increasingly debilitated.

in this latest operation, skin that consisted almost entirely of scar tissues had to be cut open, six ribs broken, bones that had grown following each operation removed and the pus and infected part in the cavity cleared out. the difficulty of the operation and the stimulation given the patient by the operation were far greater than any preceding operation. nevertheless, in the course of the two and a half hour operation, the patient remained calm and in high spirits. his blood pressure and pulse were steady through to the end. even the sound of his bones being broken did not upset him. at the beginning of the operation, he felt something scratch across his body but he did not feel any pain. it turned out that the surgeon was cutting through the scar-covered skin. while breaking the patient's ribs with sure, light and quick movements, the surgeon asked with concern: "how do you feel? speak up, please." the patient replied: "i feel fine, not a bit of pain. please go on."

the medical workers cleared out the pus, removed the fistula and filled in the cavity -- in a word, the operation proved highly successful. as soon as the surgeon finished dressing the incision, the patient sat up on the operating table and, facing a portrait of the great leader chairman mao, cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

following each operation in the past, because of the effects of the anesthetic administered, the patient for several days felt dazed, had a rapid pulse and difficulty in breathing, poor appetite and slept badly. on several occasions, he almost choked to death on the phlegm that had accumulated in his throat after an operation. the surgeon had to cut open the trachea and give oxygen to save his life. previously, recuperation was slow and it took three weeks before the patient could walk. this time, he ate on the same day as the operation and was able to move around on the third day. he said with deep feeling: "there would have been no acupuncture anesthesia, if the road of combining chinese and western medicine indicated by chairman mao had not been taken. the great leader chairman mao has given me a new lease on life exclamation"

acupuncture anesthesia, which is safe, effective, simple and economical, is particularly suitable for the rural areas. the health centre of the lochia people's commune in kiangsi province is outstanding in applying the new method although it is poorly equipped and most of its staff are barefoot doctors. the doctors there operated on a patient suffering from gastric ulcer about ten months ago. the 55-year-old poor peasant lay calm on the operating table, with several needles in his auricles. a young doctor opened his abdomen and found an adhesion to the back of abdominal wall. together with his assistants, he separated them carefully, completed the major stomach operation and joined up the stomach and intestine. the operation lasted for two hours and 45 minutes. the patient throughout was calm, with normal breathing and pulse. he put on his clothes, stepped down from the operating table and walked back to the ward. he left the hospital on the ninth day after the operation. he was convalescent for three months and could then take part in transplanting rice, harvesting and other work.

the same health centre is able to perform more than 20 kinds of operations with anaesthetizing by needling the body, the ears and the nose. the rate of success is more than 90 per cent.

the health centre of the paisha people's commune of the hainan li and miao autonomous chou in kwangtung province is able to perform operations on many parts of the body with the same method, including removal of the gall bladder and tumour of the thyroid and major stomach operations.

the popularization of acupuncture anesthesia in the countryside promotes the development and consolidation of cooperative medical services. in kiangsu province a number of training classes have been run to pass on the skill to the medical workers throughout the rural areas in the province and the people highly appreciate this.

anesthetizing by needling was invented after revolutionary medical workers, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, overcame interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. it was a product of acute struggle between the two lines.

following the great leader chairman mao's instruction on taking over and enriching the legacy of traditional chinese medicine, doctors trained in western medicine started to study traditional chinese medicine in 1958. they conscientiously combined western medicine with traditional chinese medicine, using traditional medicine, medicinal herbs and acupuncture to treat diseases. in sian, shanghai, shansi and hopei, successful experiments were conducted in applying acupuncture

anesthesia to remove tonsils and the thyroid. this was the first step toward the surgical breakthrough.

later the liuchou tuberculosis hospital in kwangsi and the shanghai no. 1 tuberculosis central hospital succeeded in using the method for lung operations.

however, these bold efforts were attacked by bourgeois experts under the aegis of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they clamoured that the new method was "unscientific", "without any practical value" and "a retrogression in the history of anesthesia" in an attempt to strangle it.

the medical workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." they went on accumulating experience in clinical practice, constantly improving the effect and widening the scope of anesthetizing by needling.

since they were unable to suppress the new method, some bourgeois experts included it into their "top research items". this invention by the masses therefore became a research topic for a few people who did it behind closed doors, divorcing it from proletarian politics, reality and the masses.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the medical workers held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and hit hard at liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health work and scientific research. the research into acupunctural anesthesia went back to the hands of the masses. this new method has been used ever more successfully.

since the start of the cultural revolution more than 400,000 operations have been performed with acupunctural anesthesia, as against less than 10,000 in the eight years before the cultural revolution. this method is now applied by nine out of ten hospitals in shanghai that have surgical departments. this method has enabled the worker-peasant-soldier hospital attached to the shanghai no. 2 medical college to reduce considerably the mortality rate after cranial operations. ninety per cent of such operations in the hospital are done with needling anesthesia.

a few years ago analgesia was induced only through needling the body and ears. it has been extended to the face and nose. the needling is done either manually or by electricity. in some cases analgesia is induced by injections at the points.

previously a patient undergoing a lung operation had to be needled at several dozen or even more than 100 points on his limbs by four anesthesiologists without cease. during the cultural revolution, revolutionary medical workers at the p.l.a. kwangchow units central hospital, the peking tuberculosis research institute and the shanghai no. 1 tuberculosis central hospital made a serious study of chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". then they used chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide their practice. after experimenting on themselves with needling, they eliminated unnecessary points and reduced the number to a few or even one. by grasping the main contradiction the effect of the anesthesia was greatly improved. the peking tuberculosis research institute recently achieved complete success in using a single needle to anesthetize more than 90 patients undergoing chest operations.

the development of acupunctural anesthesia is a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it is a product of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

INDUSTRY

Peking Expands Power Equipment Plants

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

the peking heavy electrical machinery plant, the peking boiler plant and the peking no. 2 general machinery plant have been expanded to form one of china's bases for producing power equipment. guided by the general line for building socialism, the workers of these plants displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in the course of the work.

the construction of the three plants began in 1958, but was forced to a stop by liu shao-chi, peng chen and company in the period of china's temporary economic difficulties (1959-1961). owing to sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the plants were still unable to produce power equipment though large investments had been made.

the proletarian cultural revolution shattered liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. after the ninth party congress the workers, cadres and revolutionary technicians of the three plants warmly responded to the great leader chairman mao's fighting call: "unite to win still greater victories." they started the expansion projects by the end of 1969 so that the three plants would be able to produce complete sets of power equipment.

in line with chairman mao's teachings on building our country through diligence and frugality, the workers gave full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they criticized the revisionist line of seeking things ostentatious and impractically big, which had greatly hampered the development of the three plants. the headquarters of the expansion projects organized a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians to examine and revise the designs according to the principle of doing more things with less money. after investigation they reduced the floor space of buildings for auxiliary workshops and non-production buildings. this alone saved the state more than two million yuan.

the expansion needed a large amount of additional equipment. some people proposed asking the state for allocation and some suggested reducing production quotas to have time and workers to spare to make the equipment. but the leading cadres and the masses of workers thought otherwise. they studied chairman mao's works "on practice" and "on contradiction" like the taching oil workers and analysed and resolved the contradictions in the light of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. proceeding from the general situation, they first grasped the main contradiction and concentrated a superior force to solve the major problems. the volume of work of riveting and welding for the key equipment, such as a

2,500-ton hydraulic press, was almost equal to the plants' annual production quotas. moreover, most of the riveters and welders were new-comers. leading cadres discussed the problem with the workers and fired them with confidence in victory. in the spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour, they fulfilled both the task of riveting and welding and the annual production plan ahead of schedule. through technical innovations, steel workers produced 21 tons of steel for a large casting with a five-ton electric furnace. the three plants made the additional equipment in good time and fulfilled their 1970 production plans for output value three months ahead of time.

another important aspect of the struggle between the two lines involves whether reliance should be placed on the masses or on a few specialists. at first only a few people took part in designing and manufacturing the 2,500-ton hydraulic press. the work proceeded very slowly. with this as an example, the headquarters organized those concerned to study chairman mao's great teaching "direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the communist party", and the experience of the taching oil field in combining centralized leadership with the mass movement and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as "specialists should run factories" and "the masses are backward". this enhanced the consciousness of the cadres and technicians of the struggle between the two lines and brought the entnusiasm of the workers into play. workers participated in the designing and technicians took part in the manufacture of the press. jointly they solved the problems and completed the designing, manufacturing and assembly of the hydraulic press in nine months. this method of work was also applied in assembling and adjusting over 800 items of equipment and laying gas pipes and cables totalling fifteen kilometres in length. they introduced 105 major technical innovations. one of this is a 30-ton/metre high-speed forge hammer, which does the work of fifteen milling machines.

many units in peking and other places helped in the expansion projects in the spirit of socialist cooperation.

East China Paper Mill Develops Multi-Purpose Use

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 22, 1971)

acting upon chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the workers of the "hungchi" (red flag) paper mill in hangchow, capital of the east china province of chekiang, have succeeded in making ammonium humace, a chemical fertilizer, out of waste water.

the mill is located on the outskirts of hangchow and has a history of fifty years. before liberation, the waste water from the mill did much harm to the water used by the peasants nearby. after liberation, the mill tried to solve this problem. in accordance with a design worked out by some technical "authorities", it dealt with the problem in a passive way and used two million yuan (rmb) to build a 12-kilometre-long tube and set up six pumping stations in eight years to lead the waste water into the chientang river. the problem in the places near the mill was solved but the river water was polluted.

under the guidance of the general line formulated by chairman mao "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the workers and technicians in 1958 emancipated their minds and did away with fetishes and superstitions and succeeded in using the waste water to make ammonium humace. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his followers in the mill opposed this. and this new thing was strangled.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they said: "whether or not to make industry serve agriculture is a fundamental question concerning what line we carry out. ours is a socialist enterprise and we should not only make more paper for the revolution but support agriculture as well." they were determined to use the waste water to make fertilizer for agriculture.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers, cadres and technicians set up a workshop in only forty days for producing 200 tons of ammonium humace a day. only a small investment was made. this fertilizer is also effective in killing pests and is very cheap, and so it is welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the mill are now continuing the multi-purpose use of waste materials in line with chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing".

MODEL HERDSMAN

Tibetan Communist Tends Flocks for Collective With One Heart

(NCNA-English Sining, July 21, 1971)

maluo, a communist party member of tibetan nationality, is widely known for his exploits of tending flocks for the revolution in the alike grassland in the chilien mountains in northwest china's chinghai province.

maluo is a 64-year-old herdsman of the tsaotapo production brigade in chilien county. having lived the life of a slave for thirty-one years in the old society, he has ardent love for the collective. he has overcome tremendous difficulties in keeping the average sheep surviving rate at over 95 per cent thirteen years running.

maluo treasures the sheep belonging to the collective more than himself. he often says: "the commune puts me in charge of the flocks and i'll devote myself to taking care of them." at the beginning of every winter, he would build warm sheds for the lambs in his spare-time. in the thick of winter, he would warm the lambs by all means, and in nights of snowstorms, he would take the lambs home and save his own milk tea for the lambs when there is a shortage of milk to feed them.

he always seeks to do the hardest job in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "what is work? work is struggle. there are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. we go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties."

in early spring of 1970, the grassland was hit by a strong cold spell. all the grass was buried in snow. the sheep-herds were on the verge of starvation. seeing this maluo was restless. he was ill then. but when he thought of chairman mao's teaching "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?", he decided to herd the sheep up the mountains at once. commune members advised him not to go until he got better. he said in a firm voice: "it is the collective animals that matter. a day's delay means loss." refusing to take any further advice, he set out at once against snow and wind and found a sheltering place with good grass in the mountains.

one night, the wind suddenly blew hard. the sheep got scared and began to race off in all directions. one could imagine how hard it was for him alone to get the hundreds of sheep together on a night like this. but maluo feared no difficulties, determined to get every sheep back. by the dim light of snow, he ran all over the mountains and when he brought all the sheep together it was already daybreak.

boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, he stayed out on the mountains twelve days and nights till there was a thaw in the grassland.

maluo grew from an ordinary herdsman to a communist party member who dedicates himself to the collective. this shows the strength of mao tsetung thought. he takes chairman mao's works with him every day and would ask anyone he comes across to read and explain chairman mao's teachings to him. in the evening, he would ask his son to teach him how to read chairman mao's "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". he is always the first to come to the study class organized by the brigade, night or day, rain or shine. he applies what he learns in remoulding his world outlook. for times he was elected delegate to the congresses of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the county, chou and provincial levels. he was elected this year member of the party committee of haipei chou in chinghai province and attended the chinghai provincial party congress.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Labinot Football Team Leaves Tientsin for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Tientsin, July 22, 1971)

the albanian labinot football team with cajup rusmali as its leader and dhimiter bardhi and adem demiri as its deputy leaders left here for shenyang by train this evening after concluding its visit here.

the football team arrived here from peking on the 20th. the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet that noon, warmly welcoming the albanian comrades-in-arms. in the course of the banquet which proceeded in a heart-warming atmosphere, both hosts and guests proposed toasts to the ever-lasting revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and albania and the sportsmen of the two countries.

the municipal physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony in the tientsin people's stadium yesterday afternoon to welcome the albanian labinot football team. the ceremony was followed by a friendly football exhibition match between the tientsin team and the albanian team, which attracted nearly 20 thousand spectators. time and again the spectators warmly applauded the noble spirit of unity and friendliness displayed by the players of the two countries.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were hsieh hsueh-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, wu tai, second secretary of the tientsin municipal party committee, liu cheng and wang man-tien, secretaries of the tientsin municipal party committee and vice-chairmen of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and wang yuan, political commissar of the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as leading members of the departments concerned.

during their stay in tientsin, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the tientsin new harbour and the lisheng sports apparatus factory. they also attended a performance of modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and went sight-seeing in the city. everywhere they went the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the masses.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the albanian labinot football team was warmly welcomed and seen off at the railway station by wang man-tien, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, nieh teh-jung, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tientsin garrison, and leading members of the departments concerned, as well as sportsmen of tientsin.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

the government delegation of the algerian democratic people's republic led by abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the algerian national council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs, arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the distinguished algerian guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by several thousand revolutionary people of the capital.'

the distinguished algerian guests who arrived here today were: members of the government delegation ambassador abdelmalek benhabyles, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; ambassador omar oussedik, general inspector of the ministry of foreign affairs; messaoud ait chaalal, ambassador to belgium; major kamal abdelrahim; ambassador belkacem benyahia, member of the cabinet of the minister of foreign affairs; ambassador abdelhamid adjali, acting director of political affairs and director of the asia and latin america department of the foreign ministry; lieutenant hrireche mohamed; hocine djoudi, member of the cabinet of the minister of foreign affairs; abdelkader benkaci, director of the arabian countries department; bachir ould rouis, director of the department for economic and financial affairs; mohamed bilaed, adviser for foreign affairs; hamid larbi si abdallah, member of the cabinet of the minister of foreign affairs; and berdri nadjib, secretary of the delegation; and the suite of the delegation.

welcoming the distinguished algerian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; chen chi-teh, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ma wen-po, chen mu-hua, chou hua-min, yen chun, li kuang-hsun, chien cheng-ying, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin and chen ten-ho.

also present were taleb bendiab chaib, member of the delegation and algerian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy here.

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia was present.

diplomatic envoys to china from various countries were present.

arriving here by the same plane today were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and manieddin abed, member of the algerian government delegation and second secretary of the algerian embassy in peking, who had specially gone to shanghai to greet minister bouteflika and the other distinguished algerian guests.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and algeria. at 11:00 a.m., minister abdelaziz bouteflika and the other distinguished algerian guests stepped from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs. vice-premier li hsien-nien, acting minister chi peng-fei,

deputy chief of general staff chen chi-teh and others went forward and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests and extended welcome. then, the distinguished guests walked round to greet the welcoming crowds. the welcomers waved national flags of china and algeria and bouquets and colourful scarves while groups of young people performed dances. the crowds shouted: "warmly welcome the algerian government delegation exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and algeria exclamation" "firmly support the algerian people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples exclamation firmly support the people's revolutionary struggle in various countries in north america, europe and oceania exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

upon its departure from shanghai this morning, the algerian government delegation was seen off at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned chang ching-piao, huang tao, chen shih-fa, hsu tung-yen and wei chung-chin.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Hold Talks with Minister Bouteflika

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon held talks with abdelaziz bouteflika, head of the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria, member of the algerian national council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the algerian side were: members of the delegation abdelmalek benhabyles, omar oussedik, taleb bendiab cnaib, messaoud ait chaalal, major kamal abdelranim, belkacem benyahia, abdelhamid adjali and lieutenant hrirecne mohamed.

on the chinese side were: leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chen mu-hua, yuan hua-ping, ho ying, wang ming-chun, han hsu, tai pei-chen, lu hsueh-chien and li ching-hua.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Algerian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the national council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs of the algerian democratic people's republic, and the algerian government delegation he is leading.

amidst the music welcoming the distinguished guests, minister abdelaziz bouteflika and members of the algerian government delegation, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, acting minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army chen chi-teh and others, entered the banquet hall and had a friendly meeting with the chinese and foreign personages present.

the national flags of china and algeria hung side by side on the rostrum in the hall.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister abdelaziz bouteflika spoke at the banquet (full texts of their speeches to be released separately). they both wished the daily development of the friendship between the peoples of china and algeria and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the algerian democratic people's republic and the people's republic of china. their speeches were received with warm applause.

attending the banquet were chan youran and thiounn mumm, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys to china from various countries were present.

also present were leading members of various chinese departments concerned including ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, chung yu-yi, chen mu-hua, cher rao, wang an-chu, chou hua-min, cheng yi-shan, yen chun, sun hsiao-feng, li kuang-hsun, chien cheng-ying, huang tso-chen, yuan hua-ping, ting hsi-lin, chang cheng-ten, crang shih-cheng, li ching-chuan, lai ta-yuan and yu hui-yung.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by minister abdelaziz bouteflika:

your excellency respected abdelaziz bouteflika,
member of the national council of revolution and
minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's
republic of algeria,

distinguished guests of the government delegation of the
democratic people's republic of algeria,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria headed by his excellency minister bouteflika has come to our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government, bringing the profound friendship of the algerian people to the chinese people. first of all, allow me to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from algeria on behalf of the chinese government and people.

the algerian people are a heroic people. it was through more than seven years of valiant armed struggle that the algerian people won the independence of algeria. since independence, the algerian people have continuously overcome numerous difficulties left over by colonial rule and scored great achievements in safeguarding national independence, protecting their own national resources and developing their national economy and culture. united with other petroleum exporting countries, algeria has waged resolute struggles against western petroleum monopoly groups since the beginning of this year and has thus defended its national interests. in international affairs, the algerian government and people have adhered to the just stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, supporting the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, supporting the three peoples of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and supporting the african national liberation movements. the algerian government and people have consistently given active support to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and opposed the imperialist criminal schemes of creating "two chinas". this just stand of algeria's has won the praise and respect of the chinese people and all the revolutionary people the world over. every victory won by the algerian people in their struggle is a victory of the oppressed people and nations in their struggle, and we sincerely wish you new and still greater successes.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung has pointed out, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." at present, the international situation is getting increasingly favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the three indochinese peoples are growing ever stronger through fighting in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation while the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war in indochina have gone bankrupt and their defeat is a foregone conclusion. the asian, african and latin american peoples' struggles for national liberation and the defence of national independence and state sovereignty and against imperialist aggression and plunder and big power hegemony are developing in scope and in depth. the revolutionary mass movements of the people of europe, north america and oceania are mounting vigorously. in the middle east, the palestinian and other arab peoples, constantly overcoming all kinds of difficulties along their road of advance, are pushing forward their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression. the imperialists and expansionists who are practising hegemony in the middle east and the mediterranean in a wild attempt to divide their spheres of influence are meeting with strong opposition and condemnation from the peoples of the middle east and the mediterranean countries. the revolutionary storms of the revolutionary people of various countries of opposing u.s. imperialism and

its lackeys are further inspiring all the people who are striving for independence and liberation in their valiant advance.

following chairman mao tsetung's teachings, the chinese government and people uphold proletarian internationalism. the chinese people resolutely support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until their complete victory. the chinese people resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the unification of their fatherland; resolutely support the peoples of asia in their just struggle against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war; resolutely support the african peoples' just struggle against aggression, subversion, interference and control by colonialism and neo-colonialism; resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression; resolutely support the people of the middle east and the mediterranean countries in their just struggle against the power politics practised by the big powers and for the defence of their state sovereignty and national interests; and resolutely support the just struggle of all the oppressed people and nations throughout the world.

the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan.

we are deeply convinced that, by strengthening unity and persevering in struggle, the people of the world will certainly surmount the difficulties along their revolutionary road of advance and win great victory in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

distinguished guests from algeria,

the chinese and algerian peoples have formed a profound militant friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. the friendly relations between our two countries have continuously developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. his excellency minister bouteflika has now come to visit our country at the head of the algerian government delegation, we will be very glad to hold discussions with you on the further strengthening of the friendly cooperation between our two countries and on other questions of common concern to us. i believe that the visit of his excellency the minister and other distinguished guests from algeria will certainly make new contributions to the further enhancement of the friendship between our two countries and to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. i wish you success in your visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the democratic people's republic of algeria,

to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples and of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the new victories in the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency chairman houari boumadienne,

to the health of his excellency minister bouteflika and the other distinguished guests from algeria,

to the health of the ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of his excellency ambassador taleb bendiab chaieb,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika's Speech at Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the national council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of algeria, at the banquet given by vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening in honour of the minister and the algerian government delegation he is leading:

respected your excellency vice-premier,

gentlemen,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad to be able to meet our friends -- the great chinese people's leaders and representatives in this beautiful and hospitable capital which truly symbolizes a long-standing tradition of valiant struggles and generosity. we express deep thanks to you for the kind reception accorded to us since we set foot on your beautiful land. i have the honour to convey the warm and friendly greetings of chairman houari boumadienne, the leaders of the algerian revolution and the algerian people to the chinese people and their great leader chairman mao tsetung. this is to express the sentiments and strong ties existing between our two peoples as well as our gratitude to people's china for her great role in supporting the algerian revolution and algeria's struggle for national independence.

our people will never forget that the people's republic of china was the first country that recognized and supported the algerian revolution. our people still keep the memory of the principled stands which made effective contributions to the perseverance of the struggle until decisive victory. no matter what happens, our people will stand on the side of people's china till it recovers its legitimate rights over the sovereignty of taiwan which is an inalienable part of chinese territory.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

our current visit to china is of special significance. our visit is naturally within the framework of our common desire for strengthening and further developing the friendly

relations between our two countries. it is the zenith of the efforts made by the two countries at the governmental level and our determination to bring about effective cooperation in various fields. therefore, the present visit is regarded as a new starting point in the relations between algeria and china. this cooperation between us is nothing strange at all. the exchange of our common experience in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the identity of our views on the major international questions are the solid basis for this relations between our two peoples. i am glad to note down here with satisfaction the development of this relations which has achieved comprehensiveness in the bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

there exist a true coordination, identity of views and concord in initiatives between the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of algeria. we hold common views on the international political issues. both of us belong to a broad anti-imperialist front; and we take a clear-cut and militant stand in the cause of liberation of the third world. in addition, we share the same view in defining the concept of coexistence in the relations between countries.

in this connection, i would like to point out that in the views of the liberated peoples, coexistence, as an invigorating idea, means an integral obligation necessary to the struggle for realizing certain basic principles without which it would be impossible to establish positive relations between countries. therefore, the efforts to safeguard world security must be coupled with respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the realization of a normal and effective cooperation on an equal footing, taking into consideration the different levels of development of various countries.

the effectiveness and correctness of the concept of coexistence lies in its ties with the just cause everywhere, and the struggle for winning and safeguarding the just cause, in its rejection of any idea which advocates the division of the world into spheres of influence in the service of limited strategy and economic interests, in its opposition to the imperialist military alliances and military bases as a variation of foreign control and military occupation. any peace that is not based on these inexorable facts is objectively inconducive to the realization of mankind's noble objective of winning world peace.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

according to this common view, we have found that our stands on the development of the world situation are identical. a basic characteristic of the situation is that the direct cause leading to the colonialist forces' intensified aggression against the people of various countries now engaged in struggle is their worries about the falling apart of their strategic interests and markets and the heartlands of their spheres of influence. thus, apart from perpetrating aggressive interference everywhere, the united states is leading an all-round war of destruction against the peoples of indochina and trying to check their revolutionary progress

towards political and economic liberation. in face of such grave bloody provocations, the heroic vietnamese people have set a brilliant example for resistance, a resistance that is able to shatter the u.s. imperialist designs, force it to retreat and land it in true isolation in the world and even in the public opinion of the united states.

the only substitute for war and the correct way to the fair and peaceful settlement of this question lie in the withdrawal of u.s. troops from viet nam, the recognition of the national independence of the people of this region and of their proper rights to exercise their sovereignty free from pressure. in this respect, we hold that the recent proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam constitutes an impetus to the genuine political settlement of the viet nam question and provides another opportunity which should be taken for ending this war of aggression and realizing the national desires and aspirations of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

the situation in this region is being escalated and aggravated. what is happening in the middle east is part of the imperialist strategy aimed at turning the third world into a region of war and perpetual tension, in an attempt to strangle the people's liberation movements which are developing vigorously and to prevent the people of various countries from achieving progress and renabilitation and sharing human civilization. from this, one can see the close relationship between zionism and colonialism in their schemes to control the wealth of the arab peoples in the middle east and the mediterranean.

the israeli aggression against palestine and other arab countries is part of the general attack launched by the counter-revolutionary forces against the liberation and progressive forces of the people of various countries. this shows that there exists a close tie today which makes the struggle of the palestinian people an inalienable part of the struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. thus, the palestine armed resistance movement has made clear the truth of the middle east question and it is a political question closely bound up with the destiny of all the palestinian people. zionism and imperialism want to control the palestinian people as vagabonds and refugees and turn the existence of the palestinian people into a passive force and a false entity in this region, just as what they have done in viet nam. thanks to the armed resistance, the world has come to know the truth of the existence of the palestinian people, and the true colonialist nature of israel. the response of the public opinion in some countries to any question depends on how much the masters of their rights can realize, how much sacrifices they make and how heavy are the losses they cause to the aggressors. in this way, the palestinian struggle has become an important factor in understanding the middle east question. the different stages the middle east question has gone through in recent years prove that "good wishes" cannot resolve the situation brought about by violence and power politics. in these circumstances, armed resistance and the mobilization of the strength of the arab peoples through fighting constitute decisive counterblows to the danger of zionist colonialism and its expansionist designs and also the inevitable road to the liberation of arab territories.

if the palestinian people's rights to liberation, independence and sovereignty over their motherland are not recognized, there can never be any just and true peace in this region. so long as colonialism and zionism still menace the land of palestine, there will be no progress of any kind. to carry on the palestine revolution is the only guarantee for liberating the occupied arab territories, frustrating schemes and all foreign pressures and seeking a lasting and just settlement of the middle east question. therefore, the world progressive forces must support the palestine liberation movement so that it can persist in struggle and cope with the designs aimed at liquidating the palestine liberation movement.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

our stand proceeds from certain basic choices and our clear understanding of the present reality and is based on the firm conviction that to wage struggles is the inevitable road for the asian, african and latin american countries to shake off control, colonialism and racial segregation of all discriptions. this accounts for our absolute support and consistent solidarity with the fighting peoples, the peoples of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), south africa, namibia and rhodesia in particular. through the struggles of these peoples and owing to the victories scored through the struggles, the third world can exist as an unified, liberated force which is able to deal with the schemes of division and exploitation and cope with backwardness and can shoulder the historical responsibility of building a new world, thereby enabling these countries to free themselves from foreign pressure and to build a strong national economy without such exploitation as it exists today and enabling them to participate in the settlement of the international issues.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

the rising and continuous struggles of the people of various countries have forced imperialism to change its plans and policies in various different ways. the u.s. fleets have strengthened their bases and tightened the direct control over them by the west. in view of this fact, the security of the coastal countries is in constant danger and their efforts for prosperity and economic development are frustrated.

in these circumstances, we must fight against such danger so as to turn our seas from regions of dispute, tension and strife into lakes of peace and security where fruitful cooperation and active coexistence among the peoples of the coastal countries will be effected. this is a factor helpful to laying a solid foundation for world peace.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

we have witnessed the daily awakening movement in the third world, which manifests itself in the mobilization, resistance and the establishment of a powerful front on the three new emerging continents.

the movement has given rise to an explicit opposition to the system of "political trusteeship" while colonialist countries

want to impose this system on the people of various countries. besides its cynicism at the maturity and ability of the people of various countries to settle their own questions, this system has fundamentally undermined the principles of respect for national unification and territorial integrity and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs. the bitter experience suffered by many african and asian peoples shows that division and split provide the fertile soil for neo-colonialist and imperialist plots.

on the other hand, with the development of this awakening movement, it is particularly important for various countries to participate in the formulation of a policy on disarmament. with the joint participation by various countries, a correct scope is thereby determined, and general and complete disarmament should be realized within this scope. of course, every country must carry it out and must have the political desire to carry it out. so long as these conditions are not fulfilled, the human efforts for complete disarmament in the field of destructive weapons will never achieve their objective.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

everybody regards the uno as the representative organ for the settlement of all these questions. but experience proves that owing to its weakness, the united nations as it is will only smear the image of the present-day world instead of solving the current questions concerning threats to security, peace and justice, particularly when those questions directly or indirectly concern the big powers.

in fact the united nations which is riddled with deep contradictions and limited by certain historical conditions cannot reflect the truth of our time. although living in the era of movements for liquidating colonialism, this organization does not understand the significance of the profound changes that mankind has undergone since world war ii. the emergence of the third world as a political force in international life has changed the balance of international forces. this political force must have its place and must play its role in the united nations, express its views and join in the settlement of the questions concerning the security of various peoples.

under these circumstances, there are only two alternatives before the united nations: either to suit the needs of the rapidly developing world and solve the difficult problems of our times or to continue along its present course which will make it lag behind events and suffer a fate not much different from that of the league of nations. actually, the fact that the people's republic of china which is one of the big nations in the world is still denied its legitimate role in the united nations is a powerful proof that this organization is weak and incapable of handling international problems.

on our part, we are hoping more and more that this international organization will play its role in the struggle to defend security and peace.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

the rising voices in condemnation of the schemes of the reactionary forces will inevitably lead to the strengthening of the progressive groups fighting for the victory of the just cause of the world. consequently, what international imperialism may regard as gains are in fact illusions and fantasies. in this common struggle, there now exist all the objective conditions for exposing all the colonialist designs, and the political awakening and will of the people of asia, africa and latin america have become decisive weapons in their fight against exploitation and oppression. in this process, the struggle for economic liberation is developing in a correct way and it shows that political independence without economic independence will lose its true meaning.

the experience of the petroleum-exporting countries is of special importance in this respect. these countries have recovered their own wealth and obtained profits in petroleum industry, which represents a starting point in the struggle of the people of the third world for freeing their own natural resources.

if, for tactical reasons, the imperialists have agreed to have dialogues of which they would not like to see any future prospects, they are, on the other hand, mobilizing all their forces, employing all their means and supporting each other so as to prevent the appearance of any dangerous precedent which threatens their position in the third world.

imperialism is attempting to destroy the unity of the people of the third world by applying pressure or setting out progressive organizations. nevertheless, experience has proved the effectiveness of the unity and cooperation between the people of the independent countries. such unity and cooperation have provided opportunities and conditions for them to make assessment according to the interests of the people of the raw-materials exporting countries and to change fundamentally their relationship with the hypocritical world.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

the same holds true in other fields. our unity by no means excludes the necessity for the people of various countries to decide their own destiny by first of all relying on themselves. the example set by the heroic people of the people's republic of china in this respect has borne witness to this fact. they are a source of inspiration and hope to the people who are fighting to smash the shackles which still bind them.

algeria has learned the meaning of self-reliance in the school of armed struggle. today we are actively working for the building of an independent and healthy economy just as yesterday we relied on the masses to liberate algeria. this major principle of relying on the efforts of one's own country has been clearly embodied in the investment of the four-year development plan.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

the cooperation existing between our two countries has undoubtedly proved the tremendous benefit brought about by the various agreements concluded between us. it shows that

both sides have the political desire of realizing and expanding them. therefore, we need to lay a solid and planned foundation for long-term cooperation in various fields.

with regard to this, i want to express deep thanks for the spirit of cooperation between china and algeria. we can hardly regard the chinese experts working in algeria for the fulfillment of economic or agricultural projects or in medical field as technical cooperators, for they are mixed with the people in their life and are working in a selfless and disinterested spirit.

respected your excellency vice-premier,
gentlemen,
friends and comrades,

we in algeria are most concerned with and are watching with deep sympathy the great successes and new victories of the great cultural revolution. the chinese people have broken the monopoly of science and new technology, particularly in the space science and technology, thus showing that so long as the people of various countries are armed with true revolutionary ideal, they are able to scale the peaks of development. we algerian people are armed with the same ideal in our struggle and are fighting for the consolidation of national independence and the realization of revolutionary goal.

in conclusion, i salute the people who have experienced the long march. we coming from fighting algeria salute the friendly chinese people and their great leader chairman mao tsetung and his revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

long live the ever-lasting friendship between algeria and china exclamation

Algerian Government Delegation Visits Petro-Chemical Works in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the algerian council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs, visited the peking general petro-chemical works this morning in the company of sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries.

united with other petroleum exporting countries, the heroic algerian people have waged a resolute struggle against western petroleum monopoly groups and have defended their national interests. this has won the respect of the chinese people. when minister bouteflika and others came to the works today, they were greeted by more than two thousand workers holding red flags and placards and waving bouquets and coloured ribbons. the workers sang and danced to express their warm welcome to the distinguished algerian guests and their firm support for the just struggle of the algerian people.

peng shu-chen, chairman of the general petro-chemical works' revolutionary committee, told the distinguished guests

about the production and construction of the works. the guests visited a normal-pressured vacuum distillation installation, a catalytic cracking unit and a sewage disposal centre. minister bouteflika cordially chatted with the workers, congratulating them on their achievements in production and construction. the workers expressed their determination to learn from the algerian petroleum workers. they said they would do a good job of grasping revolution and promoting production so as to firmly support by concrete deeds the just struggle of the algerian people against imperialism and colonialism and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries.

algerian ambassador to china taleb berdiab chaib went there with the delegation. ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the delegation on its visit.

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Others Continue Talks with Algerian Government Delegation Led by Minister Bouteflika

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned today continued talks with abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the algerian council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs, and the government delegation of the algerian democratic people's republic he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

a delegation of the society for anglo-chinese understanding headed by mr. hermann derek bryan, chairman of the society, arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the members of the delegation are mrs. hung ying bryan and mr. roger howard, council members of the society for anglo-chinese understanding.

welcoming them at the airport were lin chen and lin kang, leading members of the chinese departments concerned.

CAMBODIA

RGNUC Spokesman Denounces US Imperialism for Sabotaging 1954 Geneva Agreements

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1971)

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement yesterday on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 geneva agreements, strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism for its crimes in frantically sabotaging the geneva agreements in the past 17 years. the statement said that the cambodian people are resolved to wage protracted people's war to drive the u.s. aggressors and their saigon and bangkok lackeys out of cambodia and completely eliminate the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique in phnompenh. the statement reads in full as follows:

17 years ago, the heroic struggle of the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples put an end to a century's rule of french colonialism over the indochinese countries.

the 1954 geneva agreements guarantee to cambodia and affirm to viet nam and laos independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of each of the three countries and prohibit any foreign interference in the internal affairs of these countries.

nevertheless, the united states of america which had already intervened in support of the french colonialists, refused to sign the agreements and undertook immediately to violate them systematically. after having prevented the holding of the free and democratic elections in viet nam for its reunification, the u.s.a. occupied south viet nam and openly carried out aggression against the democratic republic of viet nam and laos.

in cambodia, the government of the united states of america has unceasingly made criminal attempts against its sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. in addition to the characterized violations and aggressions on its borders and the subversive plots and manoeuvres, there were assassination attempts at the late his majesty the king, her majesty the queen and samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and the sanguinary repression of the people's forces and patriotic personalities. but the political maturity of the khmer people has enabled them to frustrate, during 16 years, these criminal undertakings of the u.s. imperialists, their saigon and bangkok lackeys and their agents headed by lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh, and to proceed with an important national construction in all fields under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state.

by ordering the traitors of phnompenh to engineer the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, and its armed forces and those of its saigon puppets openly to invade cambodia on april 30 of the same year, the government of the united states of america has trampled underfoot the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia which, however, has scrupulously respected the u.n. charter, all the principles of international law and the 1954 geneva agreements. therefore, the u.s.a., one of the founders of the united nations, had violated not only the 1954 geneva agreements, but also the charter of this organization, of which cambodia is a member. although the crushing

riposte of the khmer people and their people's national liberation armed forces under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and the vigorous condemnation of world opinion, that of the american people in particular, have forced the nixon administration to withdraw its armed forces from cambodia, the u.s. imperialists are still continuing their aggression against the country. in fact, in conformity with the nixon doctrine of making indochinese fight indochinese, making cambodians fight cambodians, the u.s. imperialists have dispatched their saigon and bangkok puppet troops to occupy a part of cambodian territory and have given and are continuing to give massive support in personnel, material and financial means to the moribund regime of the traitors of phnompenh. they are still aggravating this aggression by continuing and intensifying the massive bombings on various regions of cambodia, following the wild policy: "kill all, burn all and destroy all". under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as the chairman, the khmer people, rich in a long tradition of patriotic struggle, have risen like one man against the war of aggression and destruction of the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok lackeys, against the treason of their phnompenh sub-lackeys, and for defending and preserving their fundamental national rights, and scored numerous and brilliant victories. in the course of one year, the khmer people have liberated more than seven tenths of their national territory with a population of more than four million. they have established people's power in their liberated zone, following the principle that "the people is the source of all power" prescribed in the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have performed glorious feats of arms. they have severely defeated the phnompenh and saigon puppet troops during the dry season and at the beginning of the present monsoon, particularly in taing kauk, on highway 4, in the environs of phnompenh, in the chup-damber-snoul region and on highway 7. the c.p.n.l.a.f. have frustrated the so-called mopping-up campaign launched by the phnompenh and saigon puppet troops with the very active support of the u.s. air force to recruit men who can serve as their cannon fodder and to herd the inhabitants into the "strategic hamlets". they have also smashed all the enemy's large-scale operations aimed at encroaching upon and destroying the liberated zone of our country. with the active support of the population, they are dealing telling blows at the enemy even in his last nest, phnompenh.

being isolated at home and abroad, sapped by the irremediable internal dissensions and beset with an acute crisis in all fields, the regime of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh can only eke out a miserable existence owing to the massive supply of dollars and weapons of the u.s. imperialists. the latter, suffering crushing setbacks both in laos and south viet nam and condemned by world opinion and american opinion, do not admit their failure, and obstinately refuse to fix the precise date limit for the withdrawal from the indochinese countries of all their armed forces and those of the countries of their camp. the u.s. imperialists persist in pushing "vietnamization" of their war of aggression against these countries. in cambodia, they are trying to put forward solutions of compromise so as to gain breathing-space with which they will prop up the collapsing puppet regime and army of phnompenh.

but the khmer people, being perfectly aware of the obstinate and perfidious nature of u.s. imperialism, are resolved to

wage a protracted people's war without compromise or retreat, whatever the difficulties and sacrifices, so as to drive out of their country the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon and bangkok lackeys and completely eliminate the traitors of phnompenh headed by lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann. they are determined more than ever to develop their national consciousness for independence and are firm in remaining always and everywhere the master of their decisions and relying mainly on their own forces.

at present, u.s. imperialism finds itself more than ever in an impasse. but if it persists in its policy of aggression against cambodia and other indochinese countries, u.s. imperialism will face still more crushing defeats.

faithful to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly peoples of viet nam and laos, with the solidarity of the peace- and justice-loving peoples of the world, including the american people, enjoying the powerful support of the people's republic of china as a solid and reliable rear area and the firm support of the democratic people's republic of korea, taking full advantage of their position of offensive and initiative and developing continuously their revolutionary heroism, the khmer people will snatch from the enemy more and greater victories and will surely realize their sacred objective: the building of an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia with regained sovereignty and territorial integrity.

july 19, 1971

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Britain-Columbia University Cultural Party to China Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

the canadian britain-columbia university cultural party to china led by woodsworth kenneth left here for southern china today after concluding its visit to peking. the canadian guests will tour changsha, shaoshan and other places before going home.

the canadian guests arrived in peking on the 12th. before coming to peking, they went to kwangchow, shanghai, suchou, nanking, tsinan and shihchiachuang. while in shihchiachuang, they visited the peace hospital founded by the great internationalist fighter doctor norman bethune and paid homage before comrade bethune's tomb. the guests were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people wherever they went.

CHINA AND CUBA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Cuban Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

premier chou en-lai today met jesus barreiro gonzalez, newly-appointed ambassador of the republic of cuba to the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned under the chinese foreign ministry ling ching, han hsu, tao ta-chao and shen yun-ao.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Birthday of Haile Selassie I and National Day of Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to his imperial majesty haile selassie i of the empire of ethiopia, expressing warm congratulations on his birthday and the national day of ethiopia. full text of the message reads:

his imperial majesty haile selassie i of the empire of ethiopia,

addis ababa

on the occasion of your imperial majesty's birthday and the national day of ethiopia, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, express warm congratulations to your imperial majesty and to the imperial government and people of ethiopia.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and ethiopia has opened a new page in the annals of the relations between our two countries. i am deeply convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will surely further grow and develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

may your imperial majesty enjoy good health and a long life. may the empire of ethiopia enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 22, 1971

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Sian for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Sian, July 21, 1971)

the french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the french national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation left here for wuhan by special plane this afternoon after concluding its visit to yenan, the former chinese revolutionary centre, and sian. they are accompanied by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the foreign ministry.

the french guests arrived in yenan from peking by special plane on july 19 and then went to sian by special plane the next day.

while in yenan, the delegation visited the places where chairman mao once lived and the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there. the guests went to scenic spots and places of historical interest in sian. yesterday evening, li chien-ping, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and li kuang-jen, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. the hosts and the guests talked in a friendly manner at the banquet.

on its arrival in and departure from sian, the delegation was given a welcome and send-off at the airport by yu teh-chiang, member of the standing committee of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Increasingly Excellent Situation in Indochinese People's War Against US Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

the heroic people of the three countries in indochina, holding aloft the glorious banner of militant unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder in close coordination with the firm resolve to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors, scored a fresh victory of great strategic importance by smashing the enemy's new military adventures in the first half of this year. they have therefore brought about an increasingly excellent situation in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

during the period, the indochinese battlefields were characterized, first and foremost, by the three peoples fighting in unity to foil the enemy's new military adventures and the three battlefields merging more completely into one.

at the beginning of the year, the u.s. imperialists threw big forces into offensives against lower laos and northeast cambodia in a vain attempt to break the revolutionary connections between the people of the three indochinese countries and then wipe out the revolutionary forces of the three countries. the people of the three indochinese countries who maintained high vigilance saw through the intrigue of u.s. imperialism and, closely coordinating their operations on various battlefronts, frustrated the enemy's military venture. the lao people's armed forces and the south vietnamese armed forces and people annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives and seized or destroyed large quantities of war equipment in the highway 9 campaign. the cambodian people's armed forces in the northeastern part of the country badly battered the intruding enemy, who suffered heavy casualties and a dismal failure in their invasion. last may, the lao people's armed forces advancing on the crest of their victory captured pak song, houi cong, houi sai and other enemy strongholds in lower laos and liberated the whole boloven high plateau. the south vietnamese people's armed forces fiercely attacked enemy strongholds in the border areas and overran the important u.s. military base in dong tri. due to the bitter fighting of the people of the three indochinese countries, the battlefields of the three countries have merged more completely into one. this is a new factor favourable to the three peoples in fighting in unity to achieve final victory over the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs.

another salient feature of the indochinese battlefields in the first half of this year was that the three peoples defeated the enemy's tactics of all descriptions and wiped out part of the enemy's crack troops. last february, u.s. imperialism launched what it called a "decisive" battle in lower laos by dispatching the strategic reserves of the saigon puppets -- paratroop divisions, marine divisions and the "ace" first infantry division -- and providing them with many aircraft, guns, tanks, armoured cars and other modern weapons as "fire support". the lao people's armed forces concentrated a superior force in an intercepting attack, breaking up the intruding enemy forces into many pockets and wiping them out one by one. in this battle, they smashed the enemy's "helibore tactic", "armour-spearhead tactic" and "field works tactic" which was aimed at occupying control points. the battle lasted 43 days and nights. the lao patriotic armed forces completely annihilated 4 brigades, two regiments and 8 artillery battalions of the enemy forces. the heroic south vietnamese liberation armed forces and people wiped out nearly 7,000 enemy men, destroyed more than 860 military vehicles and downed or destroyed on the ground over 230 aircraft in a two-month valiant battle on the khe sanh battlefield. while the lao and vietnamese people were scoring the earth-shaking victory on highway 9, the cambodian people and their armed forces in snoul area and the south vietnamese people and their armed forces in tay nguyen area and in sa doc, a stronghold closely guarded by the u.s. troops, fought a series of remarkable annihilation battles. on may 30, the cambodian people's armed forces completely annihilated the 8th multibattlion and an armoured regiment of the saigon puppet troops in snoul area after fighting fiercely for three and a half hours. when the remnant enemy troops fled to binh long province, south viet nam, they were ambushed by the south viet nam p.l.a.f. which completely wiped out an enemy battalion and seriously battered another.

the third characteristic of the indochinese battlefields in the first half of 1971 was that the guerrilla war there developed vigorously and dealt a heavy blow at the enemy's "pacification" plan.

the nixon administration feverishly carried on "pacifying" and "mopping up" operations in south viet nam in order to push ahead with the war "vietnamization" plan. they forced inhabitants into "strategic hamlets" and "population concentration camps" by such fascist means as bombing, shelling, the spread of toxic chemicals, the levelling of villages and the destruction of farmland. the heroic south viet nam liberation armed forces and people extensively developed their guerrilla war. from the 17th parallel to the cape of ca mau, from truong son range to the coastal plain, the guerrillas severely punished the thugs, raided the communication lines, besieged posts, and destroyed "strategic hamlets". the enemy constantly trembled with fear. from january to june, the liberation armed forces and people in south viet nam destroyed 2,260 "strategic hamlets" and "population concentration camps", seized control of many areas and liberated hundreds of villages.

the guerrilla war in cambodia and laos has made great progress. in coordination with the national liberation army, the regional forces and guerrillas in cambodia turned phnompenh into a stranded city as they time and again cut off several main highways leading to it. the guerrilla war in laos has spread to areas near the ruling centre of the enemy -- vientiane.

under the heavy blows of the people's armed forces in the three indochinese countries, the enemy has become weaker and found himself in a more passive position. the morale in the enemy troops is further sapping. more and more u.s. soldiers are fed up with the war, hoping that they can live to see their families soon. their war-weariness has led to drug addiction. the u.s. aggressors admitted that 70 per cent of the u.s. soldiers take drugs. desertion is widespread among the puppet troops. some of the soldiers killed their commanders and opposed the war in groups. more and more puppet soldiers revolted and came over to the side of the people.

the victories of the three indochinese peoples have upset the plan for global aggression of u.s. imperialism and put the nixon administration in a predicament never before seen. these splendid victories are a forceful proof that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

CHINA AND JORDAN

Jordanian Guest Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

dr. adel hiyari, professor of finance and economics of the university of jordan and president of the jordanian economists' association, arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the guest was welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned liu kuang-ya and lin kang.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Scores Successive Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

the malayan national liberation army units active in kinta area of perak state, malaya, with the energetic support of the people of various nationalities, won successive victories over the enemy's operations of counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" recently, the "voice of malayan revolution" reported yesterday.

the radio said that the malayan national liberation army attacked and ambushed intruding enemy troops in ulu kinta-sungei siput area on june 30 and july 6, eliminating a large number of enemy men. the enemy took particularly heavy casualties on july 6.

the radio said that since mid-june, the razak group has moved out 1,000 enemy troops to attack the liberation army units near ipoh, but in vain. for they either failed to find signs of the liberation army or were attacked by the latter. the number of enemy troops taking part in the operations of "encirclement and suppression" once increased from 1,000 to 3,000 men.

the radio reported that the perak state puppet authorities were frightened by the fact that the people in the state have dared to show contempt for reactionary laws. the puppet troops, police and special agents made house to house calls to intimidate the people and force them to submit.

such a perverse action of the reactionaries was of no avail. the national liberation army and the broad masses of people will unite firmly and display initiative and creativeness to deal the enemy heavier blows. the enemy's military attacks will surely meet with shameful defeats, the radio said.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Military Attache Gives Film Reception in Peking to Celebrate 18th Anniversary of Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a film reception at the embassy this afternoon to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the victory of korea's war of liberation of the fatherland.

attending the reception were: chen chi-teh, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chen pang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of various p.l.a. services and branches, the p.l.a. peking units, the p.l.a. peking garrison and other departments concerned including chou hsi-nan, chang chien-kun, wu hsin-chuan,

chung jen-fang, tsui ping, sung wei-shih, lung chen-piao, chang nan-sheng, yang kun, chen chieh, chai cheng-wen, chen chin-yuan and wang fu-chih.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, attended the reception.

a korean feature film was shown at the reception.

before the showing of the film, a cocktail party was given. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms drank toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea and the armies of the two countries.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Local Economy Study Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

the local economy study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, left here for southern china by special plane today in the company of wang yi-chih, leading member of the chinese ministry of the light industry.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ma yi, chang yun-chih and yu chin-chi; and tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

while in peking, the group visited factories, rural people's communes and schools, and was warmly welcomed by workers, peasants and revolutionary teachers and students.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Ambassador to China Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

franciszek stachowiak, ambassador of the polish people's republic to china, gave a reception here today to mark the national liberation day of poland.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned li yao-wen, yang chieh, chou hua-min, yu chan and chu kai-yin attended.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND UAR

Premier Chou En-lai Greets UAR National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to anwar el sadat, president of the united arab republic, extending warm congratulations on the national day of the united arab republic. full text of the message reads:

his excellency anwar el sadat,
president of the united arab republic,

cairo

on the occasion of the national day of the united arab republic, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the government and people of the u.a.r.

the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the u.a.r. government and people and the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. we are deeply convinced that so long as they persevere in unity and struggle, the great u.a.r. and other arab peoples will certainly overcome the difficulties along their road of advance and win still greater victories in opposing u.s. imperialism and zionism.

may the united arab republic enjoy prosperity. may the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries develop daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, july 22, 1971

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Black Workers' Congress from US Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

a delegation of the black workers' congress from the united states arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the leader of the delegation is james fourman and the members of the delegation are muhammed kenyatta and mrs. helen jones.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members and staff members of the host and other organizations including wu hsiao-ta, tang ming-chao, wang hua-yu, li hsiao-cai, kuo ching-an, tao yuan-hui and wang chung-chuan.

the host organization gave a dinner in honour of the delegation yesterday evening.

China's 494th Serious Warning Against US Imperialist Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yunghsing island and tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 13:06 hours and 13:26 hours on july 22.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to the military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 494th serious warning.

US AND INDOCHINA

US Imperialism Intensifies Aggressive War Against Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1971)

u.s. imperialism and its saigon lackeys today committed new crimes against the cambodian people by sending 10,000 saigon puppet troops to invade, with the help of u.s. aircraft, an area in eastern cambodia north of highway 7, according to news reports. thus, u.s. imperialism has further intensified its war of aggression against indochina.

the chieftain of this band of saigon puppet troops admitted that "u.s. b-52 heavy bombers were used just before in the operation" to wantonly bomb this area, and that "u.s. helicopters are supporting the operation." this is the second large-scale aggressive operation launched by u.s. imperialism and its saigon lackeys in two weeks in intensifying its war of aggression against cambodia. on july 8, they sent more than 1,000 saigon puppet troops to intrude into cambodia's "parrot's beak" area under the cover of u.s. aircraft.

u.s. imperialism has continuously intensified its war acts in indochina since the beginning of july, while evading speaking in clear terms and failing to make active response till now to the seven-point proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on peacefully settling the viet nam question. in south viet nam, it continued to carry out the war "vietnamization" plan, and at the same time used b-52 planes to carry out wanton bombings and on several occasions sent out planes and warships to attack the territory of the democratic republic of viet nam. in laos, u.s. imperialism and its vientiane lackeys mustered the vang pao bandits and the troops from thailand to launch a large-scale "nibbling" attack on the plain of jars-xieng khoang area with the support of u.s. aircraft.

the intensified aggressive war acts of the nixon administration in viet nam and the whole of indochina indicate that u.s. imperialism, though badly battered by the people of the three indochinese countries, still refuses to reconcile itself to its defeat and is attempting to prolong its aggressive war in its desperate struggle.

US AND JAPAN

Laird Wants Japanese Militarism to Provide Conventional Forces to Implement US Imperialist Policy of "Making Asians Fight Asians"

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1971)

u.s. secretary of defense melvin r. laird clamoured after returning to washington from his recent visit to japan and south korea that the united states must "maintain a realistic deterrent" in asia and declared that he was confident that japan could meet "its increased military responsibilities" brought about by the "reversion" of okinawa. japan is willing to "face up to the increased responsibilities," he said.

this deserves the close attention of the asian people. it shows that u.s. imperialism is stubbornly insisting on its policy of war and aggression in asia and has reached a secret agreement with the japanese reactionaries to strengthen u.s.-japan military collusion, making the japanese reactionaries serve as the hatchetmen and storm troopers for u.s. imperialist aggression on the korean peninsula, the taiwan straits and the indochinese peninsula so as to implement the "nixon doctrine" of u.s. imperialism to "make asians fight asians."

during his stay in japan and south korea, laird repeatedly stressed the establishment of a "realistic deterrent" with the united states providing "nuclear umbrella" and japan speedily expanding its conventional forces. he told japanese prime minister eisaku sato that the united states will maintain nuclear umbrella and strategic offensive and carry out its obligations laid down in the japan-u.s. "security treaty". as to conventional forces, he said, the friendly countries should strengthen their defence power. before leaving japan, laird stated clearly: "if i were defence policy planner of this country, i would give priority to building up conventional capabilities." after his talks with pak jung hi behind close doors he again stressed: "the united states can maintain the nuclear shield, the nuclear umbrella", but, he added, it must "maintain a realistic deterrent", and "it takes joint force planning, it takes a total force concept applied to conventional forces with our allies".

laird's recent visit to japan and south korea is aimed at strengthening u.s. imperialism's military deployment in asia, stepping up u.s.-japan-pak military collusion and further implementing the "nixon doctrine". while asking japan to speed up expansion of its conventional forces, laird specially went to hokkaido to inspect units of the japanese "self-defence forces" and spoke to japanese officers and men, stressing u.s.-japan "cooperation" and fanning up aggressive war. then he sneaked into the demilitarized zone on the korean peninsula to take a peep at the north, flagrantly making provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea. as it is known to all, the japanese reactionaries have openly clamoured: "if it can be supposed that the self-defence forces will in the seventies conduct operations in a certain place outside japan proper, that place will be korea". the topographical features and climate of hokkaido are very similar to that of the korean peninsula. the troops trained by the japanese reactionaries in hokkaido are intended to be sent to the korean peninsula. laird's trip to hokkaido shows that u.s. imperialism intends to use japanese militarism in a new aggressive war on the korean peninsula.

another target of u.s. imperialism's use of japanese militarism in its asian aggression is the taiwan straits and taiwan province of china. talking with former director general of the "defence agency" of japan yasuhiro nakasone, laird expressed the u.s. hope that japan would play a bigger role in the military strategy in asia and take over some of the "duties" of the u.s. 7th fleet in the waters around japan. this exposes the intrigue of the pentagon. while unleashing the war of aggression against korea in 1950, u.s. imperialism sent its 7th fleet to intrude into the taiwan straits and obstruct the chinese people from liberating their own sacred territory taiwan. in the winter of 1969, the japan-u.s. joint communique flagrantly included china's taiwan into the "sphere of defence" of japan. recently, the japanese reactionaries, harbouring territorial ambitions for china's taiwan province, ferociously raved that should the chinese people, for the liberation of taiwan, come into armed conflict with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, "it may become an international conflict", and in that case, the japanese reactionaries who have formed a military alliance with u.s. imperialism would exercise "self-defence rights in a collective way". now the u.s. imperialists ask japan to take over some of the "duties" of the u.s. 7th fleet in the waters around japan. these "duties" obviously include the "duty" of the 7th fleet in the taiwan straits, so as to make japanese militarism step forward to obstruct the chinese people from liberating taiwan. early this year, an a.p. dispatch noted: "laird's increased interest in japan is directly related to the progressive withdrawal of u.s. military forces from asia." and japan would be "a counterweight to communist china". this dispatch of the a.p. revealed the secret that laird wanted japan to shoulder "some duties" of the 7th fleet.

u.s. imperialism, badly battered by the heroic vietnamese and other indochinese peoples, all the more urgently demands japanese militarism "play a role" in indochina. laird explicitly asked the sato government to work for the "vietnamization" of the aggressive war in viet nam. sato promised that "japan would shoulder the greater part of the economic burden of the united states in indochina." but, the role to be played by the japanese reactionaries for u.s. imperialism in indochina is not limited to the economic sphere only. japanese monopoly capital has been selling munitions to southeast asia for a long time. as the sato government produces conventional weapons vigorously in line with laird's demand, the japanese reactionaries are playing in a bigger way the role of an arsenal of u.s. imperialism in the "vietnamization" of the aggressive war in viet nam.

besides, in order to strengthen the military forces of japanese militarism in its aggression against asia, u.s. imperialism is ready to arm the japanese troops with nuclear weapons. "yomiuri shimbun" disclosed that in his secret talks with kubo, director of japan's "defence bureau of the defence agency," laird's assistant said that it is advisable for japan to take over part of the u.s. nuclear deterrent in the near future.

capitalizing on the need of the u.s. master for their help, the ambitious japanese militarists ask u.s. imperialism to back up the direction of their spearhead against korea, china and southeast asia and scheme to realize by armed force its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". this cannot but rouse the high vigilance of the asian people who were once the victims of aggression by japanese imperialism.

END

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